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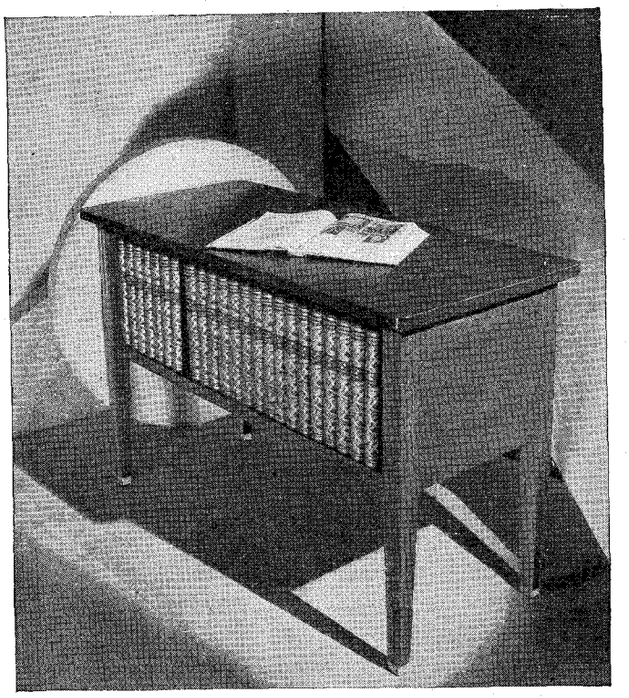

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 1.—Premier Mussolini pledges that Italy will do everything possible to avoid war, and says that three years will pass before the present difficult situation will be changed to one of comparative prosperity.

At the opening session in London of the Imperial Conference, in which the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the five self-governing Dominions of the British Empire participate, the Foreign Minister of the Irish Free State, Patrick McGilligan, says "the recognition of our position as a free and sovereign State comes before all other considerations."

October 2.—Emperor Hirohito of Japan ratifies the London naval treaty.

The Imperial Conference in London takes up, through a committee, the question whether the Dominions shall have the right to nominate the Governors-General, who would deal directly with the King, instead of through the Secretary for Dominions in the British Government. Another committee takes up the question of setting up an Empire tribunal with jurisdiction over all justiciable disputes arising among the various Dominions.

Twenty-eight nations, members of the Council of the League of Nations, sign a convention whereby the League can provide financial assistance to a country it has unanimously decided is the victim of aggression.

October 3.—The Cuban Congress grants President Machado's request for suspension of constitutional guaranties because of the political crisis.

The betrothal of Princess Giovanna, third daughter of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, to King Boris of Bulgaria is officially announced.

Miss Eleanor Harrison and Miss Edith Nettleton, British missionaries, who had been held captive by bandits in Fukien Province since early in July, are shot to death by the bandits, it is announced by the British consul at Fuchow.

To end Soviet dumping, the French Cabinet orders the application of the law of 1910 that imports from Russia shall henceforth be subject to license.

October 4.—Revolution breaks out in Brazil to prevent the inauguration of Dr. Julio Prestes as President, and to "wipe out the clique that has dominated Brazil for the past forty years."

President Machado of Cuba signs the decree authorizing him to suspend constitutional guaranties.

The three Reichswehr officers charged with attempted treason in promoting Fascist activities in the German Army are found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and dismissal from the Army.

The eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations closes, with a moving appeal from Viscount Cecil, British delegate, that the Assembly take the risks of peace.

Hostility between Moslems and Christians continues to spread throughout Palestine, and two Arab Christians are beaten by Jaffa Moslems.

October 5.—The British dirigible *R-101*, the world's biggest airship, is wrecked

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over Beauvais, France, with the loss of forty-six men, among them being Lord Thomson, British Air Minister; Sir Sefton Brancker, director of civil aviation, and other high officials.

It is reported that the Brazilian Government has offered to open peace negotiations with the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul, and that the offer has been declined.

October 6.—Ten States are now involved in the Brazilian revolution, and in the States of Parana and Santa Catharina the entire Federal force is reported to have gone over to the revolutionists.

Premier Maniu of Roumania resigns on account of poor health.

Domestic

October 1.—A Negro charged with the murder of Chief of Police Joe Jenkins is lynched at Cartersville, Georgia.

October 2.—Addressing the American Bankers' Association, meeting in Cleveland, President Hoover urges the bankers to take the lead in reviving industry, and says that the fundamental assets of the nation have not been impaired.

The metal workers department of the American Federation of Labor unanimously recommends the establishment of a five-hour day and a five-day week in industry, and forwards the resolution to the Federation.

Addressing the New York Bar, Cardinal Hayes says the stage to-day is "reeking with filth, and there seems to be no power in the city of New York to stop it."

October 3.—President Hoover appoints Joshua Reuben Clark, Jr., of Salt Lake City, former under-Secretary of State, to succeed Dwight W. Morrow as Ambassador to Mexico.

The September grand jury in Chicago reports to Chief Justice John P. McGoorty of the Criminal Court that a "well-established three-cornered alliance exists among the Chicago police, the corrupt politicians, and the criminal element," and recommends that it be investigated by a special grand jury.

October 4.—The Bureau of Prohibition estimates the possible production of illicit liquor in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, at 876,320,718 gallons, which is somewhat below the estimate by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment for 1929.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment spent $583,790.36 between January 1 and August 31 in its campaign effort, according to its report filed with the Clerk of the House.

October 6.—President Hoover addresses the Annual Convention of the League of the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor in Boston. He bids the Legionnaires to renew and expand their mission of citizenship, and to work for peace. And to the American Federation of Labor he says that destructive competition should be reduced, and that if regulatory laws are at fault, they should be revised.

Ripening the News.—CUSTOMER AT VILLAGE GENERAL SHOP: "How is it to-day's papers are so late?"

SHOPKEEPER—"Well, they ain't exactly late, mister, but before I puts 'em out, there's a few of yesterday's to get rid of."—*Passing Show.*

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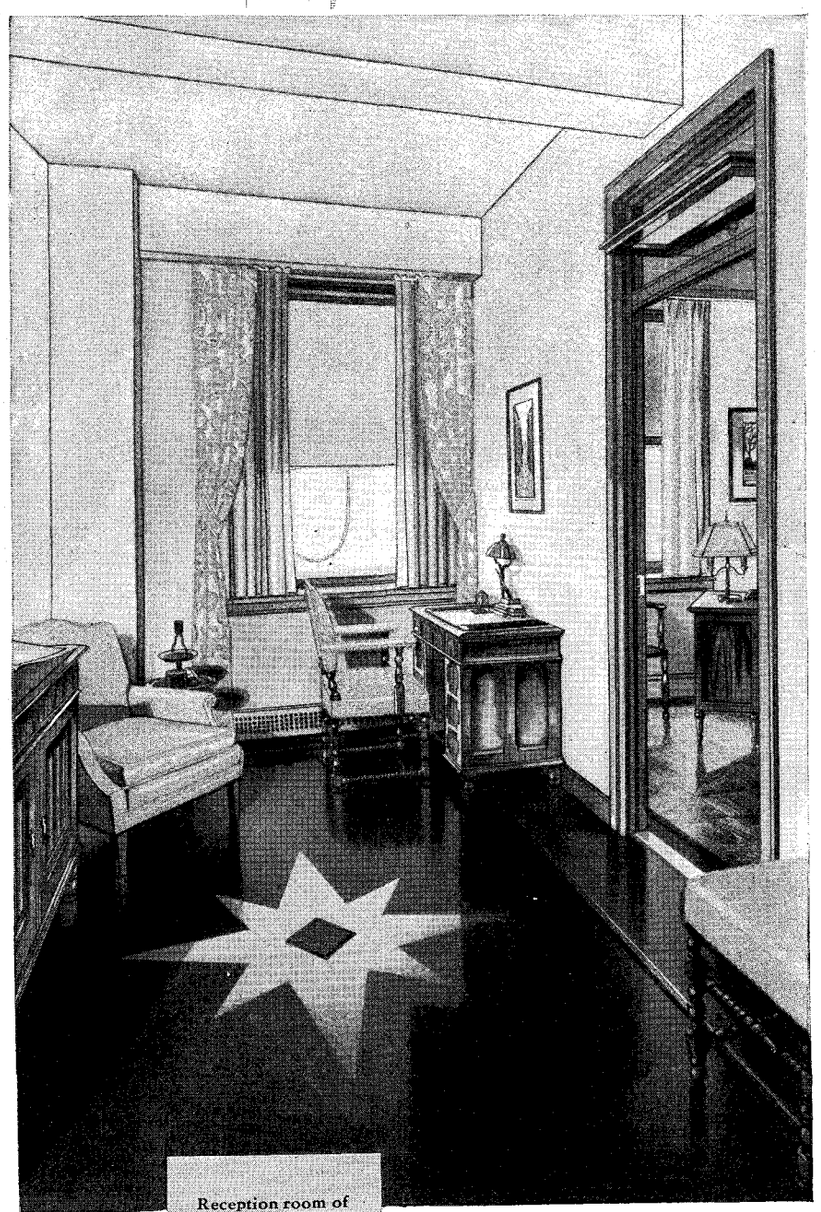

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 18, 1930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

How Hoover Hopefulness Strikes the Country

JUST BEFORE ELECTION, Democrats and Republicans naturally find it rather hard to agree on anything.

So, when President Hoover talks about business conditions and standards of living in a series of non-political addresses, we find a sharp difference between some of the Republican editorials and certain of the Democratic press comments.

For instance, that speech in Cleveland is only "a characteristic compilation of flat phrases," to one Democratic editor, and to another "the sort of appeal one would expect from a mentality like, say, Harding's." Yet, by the magic touch of political sympathy, the same speech is hailed by Republicans as "timely," "constructive," "reassuring," and "masterly."

In fact, the Cincinnati *Times-Star* is so deeply impressed as to declare that "in its spacious thinking and underlying emotional appeal, one can compare it to the address in which Pericles, in the midst of the Peloponnesian War, took stock of the state of the Greek world and pointed the way forward for the Athenians."

And the Communist demonstration in Cleveland calls attention to still another political view of the President's speech, expressed by the Communist New York *Daily Worker*, when it meets the Presidential claim that the business conferences have helped to sustain wages and expand construction with the flat statement: "Hoover is a liar."

President Hoover made four important speeches between the second and seventh of October, which led Will Rogers to suspect him of saying to himself:

"I will make all my year's speeches at once, and then go home and try and live 'em down."

NATURALLY speeches made in turn to the American Bankers Association, to the American Legion convention, to the American Federation of Labor convention, and at the 150th anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain would vary widely in content. And yet one finds through all these Hoover speeches an insistence on the preservation of the high standard of American living.

In speaking to the bankers at Cleveland the President enumerated some of the causes of world-wide depression, and observed that "whatever the remote causes may be, a large and immediate cause of most hard times is inflationary booms." Mr. Hoover will not admit that crises like the present one are inevitable. He believes that we can do much to prevent them, and he calls upon bankers and business men to set their minds to work on the problem. He is confident of the future, and believes that in our own country we can make recovery to a very large degree, independently of what may happen elsewhere. Mr. Hoover is credited by the press with striking at some of his critics when he said: "There are a few folks in business and several folk in the political world who resent the notion that things will ever get better, and who wish to enjoy our temporary misery." This Cleveland speech also contained a last-minute paragraph on standards of living, which will be discust a little farther on.

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The Richest and Strongest Man in the World Has His Fortune Told

—McCutcheon in the Chicago "Tribune."

ANOTHER reference to standards of living came in the speech to the American Legion, in which Mr. Hoover said: "We have opened the door of a new social and economic system by which within our own borders we shall create the conquest of poverty without exploiting other nations." In praising American ideals at King's Mountain, he referred to our "incomparably greater diffusion of material well-being" as "compared with even the most advanced country in Europe."

More specific became the President in speaking to the Federation of Labor convention in Boston. He lauded the "team play" on the part of capital and labor which has "greatly ameliorated the hardship of this depression." Labor leaders are commended because there have so far been only 300 labor disputes, mostly of a minor character, since this depression began, as compared with more than 2,000 during the last similar depression.

Mr. Hoover expounded the modern wage-philosophy which teaches that labor profits by labor-saving machinery through wage increases, low living costs or shortened hours; that employers profit by increased production, and that consumers gain through lower costs. This new system, the President insists, must not be abandoned. He admits the difficulty caused by what is called "technological unemployment." But he believes that by putting our minds to work we can "revolve our economic system in such fashion that further new discoveries and inventions will further increase our standard of living and thereby

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continue to absorb men who are displaced in the older industries." The President returns again and again to what he calls a demonstration of "team play," and he thinks "we are justified in feeling that something like a new and improved tool has been added to the working-kit for the solution of our future problems."

If we turn first to some of the criticism of these speeches which appears in the editorial columns of Democratic journals, we find considerable head-shaking over what are considered sins of omission. For instance, the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) dislikes the Hoover phrases because "they lack the spirit, and snap, and punch that would revive the low temper of the time." The Providence *News-Tribune* (Dem.) finds the President "without any constructive program." And the Rhode Island daily, noting the President's references to the sad results of overspeculation, can not help remarking:

"Mr. Hoover did not add that the overspeculation was caused largely by statements made by former President Coolidge while still in the White House, by Secretary Mellon, and, finally, by Mr. Hoover himself, and all his champions in 1928 who promised four years of prosperity if only Mr. Hoover were given a chance to carry on Mr. Coolidge's policies."

Here is what the Cleveland *Plain Dealer's* Washington correspondent calls "a pot-shot at the President" from Democratic national headquarters in the shape of a statement from Representative Joseph Byrns:

"In his Cleveland speech the President closed his eyes to the distress of agriculture and business generally, resulting largely from the worst slump in American export trade ever recorded as a reaction to a tariff law, and never once pointed to the chief source of economic depression."

"It might have been worse." That is the most cheering note the Buffalo *Times* (Dem.) can find in the Hoover speeches. And it adds:

"And it isn't very cheerful, somehow.

"It has too strong an overtone of the natural tendency to defend an Administration which went into power on the basis of prosperity promises."

Perhaps things would have been worse if the President had not acted so promptly last fall, but, remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), "many competent economic observers fear that the Hoover conferences have a very undesirable result of instilling false hopes and confidence not based upon facts."

And Mr. Hoover's Boston assertion that there had been a wide-spread willingness on the part of all concerned "to bend private interests to the general good," finds the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) decidedly skeptical, and asking:

"Is it not true that in this industrial depression there is too much looking out for number one, letting the devil take the hindmost? Capital has been seeking 'private interest' by wholesale combinations in restraint of trade.

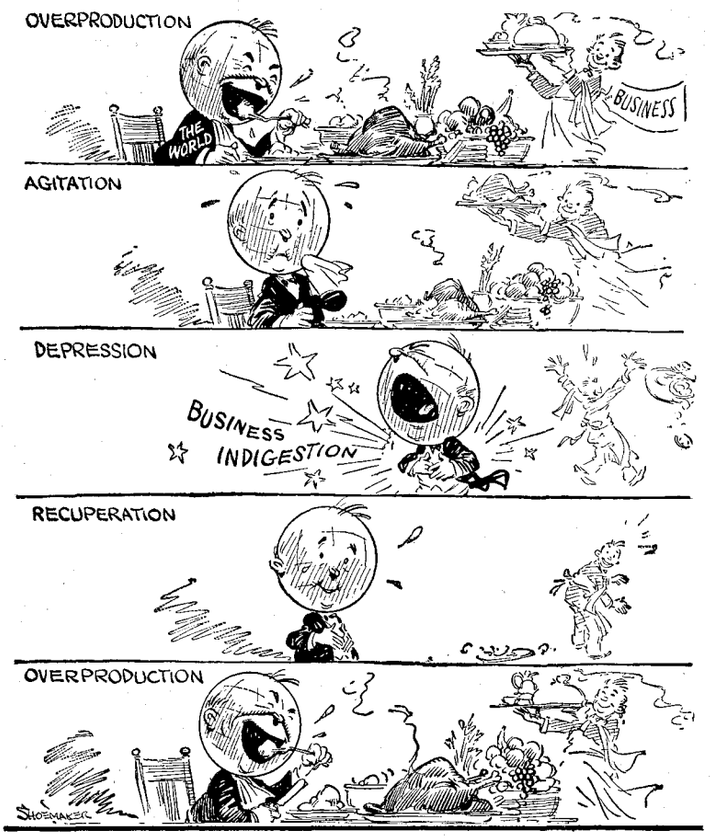
"Look about you at the mergers of industries enjoying subsidies, such as aluminum, steel, and the like.

"Look about you at the railroads, combining with large issues of capital made up largely of water.

"Look at the growing power and light combinations, charging two or three or tenfold higher prices than would give a fair return on the money actually invested.

"Look about you and note how the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is trodden under foot for 'private interests' while no agency of government seeks to enforce the law.

"If you wish to know why there is so much unemployment, you find it in monopolistic mergers, in the loss of foreign markets accelerated by high tariff rates, and the encouragement of the investment of money in stock gambling, thus transferring investments in companies that give employment. This tendency is heightened by tax favoritism by the Washington, State, and local governments."



And So On—

—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

"President Hoover is plainly puzzled as to what to do next" in the opinion of the Helena *Independent* (Dem.), which beholds him offering "a catalog of panaceas which, had they been advocated by the late William Jennings Bryan, would have put him in a class with the late Eugene Debs," such as — "maintaining the wage scale of good times in hard times" and "pump-feeding the masses to force them to eat all the country produces whether they want the food or not." And the Montana daily concludes a long editorial by asserting that the President has disappointed everybody but his partizan admirers and the labor leaders.

But perhaps this editor puts the case a little strongly in view of the wide-spread applause for the Presidential utterances, which is by no means confined to the Republican press. Such independent dailies as the Newark *News*, New York *American*, Utica *Press*, Louisville *Herald-Post*, Detroit *News*, and Washington *Post* are most emphatic in their commendation. The Washington paper, for instance, is convinced that Mr. Hoover's optimism is justified by the results of his stability conferences last November. The Boston address, in particular, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "points to no royal road to a labor paradise or out of our present depression; its significance lies in its witness to a new, intelligent, and constructive approach to our industrial problems by those who control our industrial destiny." The same utterance is characterized by the Wichita *Beacon* (Rep.) as "reassuring to business, comforting to the workingman," and one that should "prove beneficial to economic conditions generally." It seems to the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* that here is just the kind of speech, with its insistence on our real economic strength, that is needed to curb pessimism. "Business is indebted to him for this quiet, sensible analysis of the

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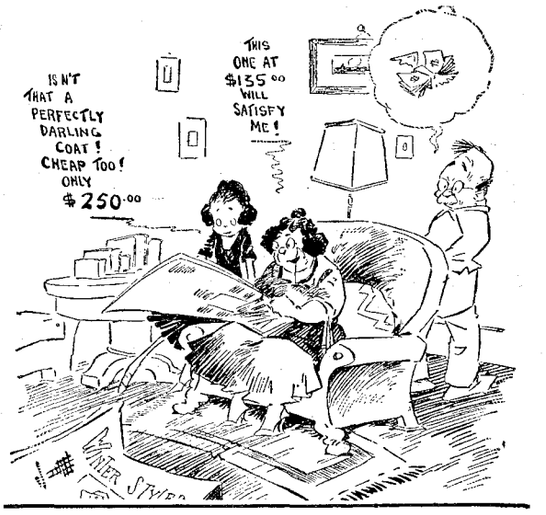
situation," in *The Wall Street Journal's* opinion—"the man who will not be whipt can not be whipt, and that is about the thought that seemed to run through Mr. Hoover's address." The Hoover speeches seem to the Troy *Record* (Ind.) to be "the work of a man who thinks and a man who acts," and to reveal "the frank attitude of a thoughtful leader, opening his heart to those who are working toward the same ends." After similar praise of the President's "sane counsel," the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) goes on to ask:

"What has become of the great American go-getter?

"This is the time to go-get.

"Too many business men are waiting for business, for buying, for demand to come back, instead of going after it. Our buying power has been reduced, but very much less than the present level of demand represents. Demand is checked far less by lack of means than by lack of will. That is the go-getters' opportunity.

"The resources of the nation are enormous, and courage and enterprise will set them flowing out over the land once more."



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The Dear Girls Will Now Do Their Bit to End This Business Depression

—Hanny in the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

A VIGOROUS press debate over the standard of living was started when John W. Barton, a Minneapolis banker, told a group of bankers at Cleveland:

"I am very much inclined to the opinion that our standard of living is too high. In this age of fast and efficient methods of transportation and communication, all nations are too near together to successfully maintain for any appreciable length of time any material difference in the standards of living.

"Our tariff wall and immigration policy is a masterly effort to maintain our high standard of living against the rest of the world, and I think we are wrong on both. We are producing a large surplus of agricultural products and manufactured articles of all kinds from an abundance of raw materials, and if we do not buy, we can not expect to sell. If our tariff wall tends to reduce our foreign trade, as I think it will, then we need more people to consume our surplus.

"Yet, we further restrict immigration, and at the same time continue to reclaim arid lands at an enormous expenditure of capital annually."

This met with some partial commendation from papers hostile to the present high tariff. The Springfield *Republican* admitted that it is possible for "a whole people, like an individual, to live beyond their means, to consume luxuries beyond reason." But, in general, newspapers declared that the American standard of living is still far from being too high, and the President's sharp reply to Mr. Barton won general applause. Mr. Hoover said in a passage inserted in the Cleveland speech at the last moment:

"It appears from the press that some one suggested in your discussion that our American standards of living should be lowered. To that I emphatically disagree.

"Not only do I not accept such a theory, but, on the contrary, the whole purpose and ideal of this economic system, which is distinctive of our country, is to increase the standard of living by the adoption and the constantly widening diffusion of invention and discovery amongst the whole of our people.

"Any retreat from our American philosophy of constantly increasing standards of living becomes a retreat into perpetual unemployment and the acceptance of a cesspool of poverty for some large part of our people."

THIS attachment to the American basis of wages seems to the Minneapolis *Tribune* and the Manchester *Union* to be the predominating note in both the Cleveland and Boston speeches. "President Hoover has apparently one ideal," declares the Emporia *Gazette*, and that is "the abolition of poverty—

"He would do this with improved industrial methods, financial organization, and political control.

"Reading between the lines it is evident that the President would, if he could, entirely reorganize the commerce and industry of the United States to the three-fold end of benefiting the consumer, the laborer, and the investor.

"The Hoover vision of economic justice, or something like it, must be Capitalism's answer to Bolshevism.

"Bolshevism aims to create stability, but stability on a low level, stability which denies to the individual the right to rise by his talents.

"That right is the most sacred heritage of modern democracy.

"It must be preserved if capitalism wins during the fight of this century against Bolshevism. But this right can survive only along with guaranties for the common man of stability of employment, of investments, and of fair commodity prices. Granted these things, and the talented man's right to his freedom will insure the preservation of democracy in the fight against Communism."

What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Why is Adolf Hitler a man without a country? (p. 34).
2. How does a Chicago judge get after racketeers? (p. 13).
3. What has jazz done to the youth of China? (p. 17).
4. What State has had its first lynching in twenty-eight years? (p. 24).
5. Is America more "art-minded" than France? (p. 21).
6. Who is the reputed chief of Brazil's revolution? (p. 12).
7. Who had "the best all-around brain in Britain"? (p. 31).
8. How would American recognition of Soviet Russia affect the rest of Europe? (p. 17).
9. How is the South trying to remove Judge Lynch? (p. 24).
10. What are the noisiest vehicles in New York? (p. 18).
11. What form of farm relief has begun in Tennessee? (p. 13).
12. What is an acoustimeter? (p. 18).
13. Where did Maurice Chevalier get his smile? (p. 22).
14. Who represents Nero as noble and kindly? (p. 42).
15. What disease is most prevalent after a hurricane? (p. 18).
16. What Oklahoma "king" has been dethroned? (p. 40).
17. What is the most popular form of savings in Britain (p.51).
18. Are lightning-rods effective? (p. 19).
19. What portraits will new French coins bear? (p. 23).
20. Can the Jew get any good out of anti-Semitism? (p. 26).
21. What makes babies laugh? (p. 20).
22. How many dollars' worth of goods are sold on the instalment plan every year? (p. 48).
23. How much did the drought reduce the farmers' income? (p. 53).
24. What percentage of automobile sales are made on the instalment plan? (p. 50).
25. Who is the highest paid performer in the world? (p. 23).

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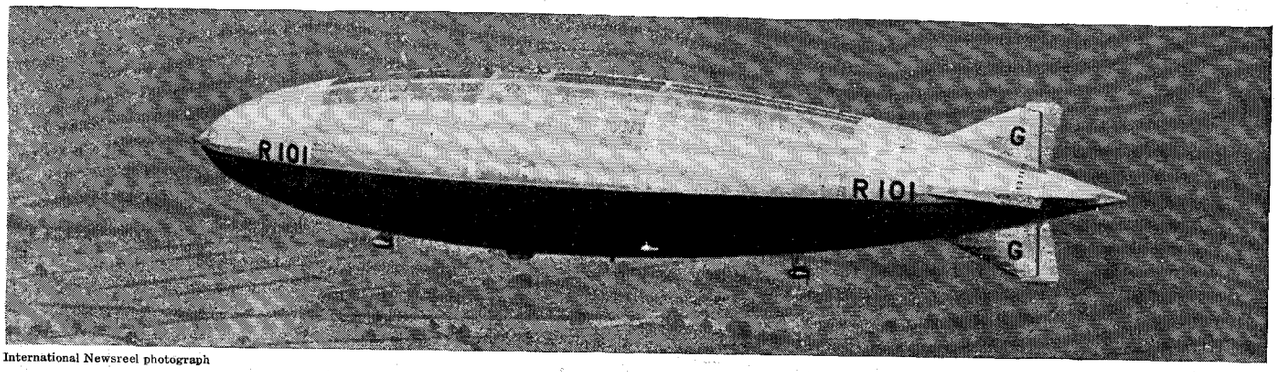


International Newsreel photograph

She Carried Forty-seven Men to Death on Her Maiden Voyage—Britain's Queen of the Skies, the "R-101"

Britain's Dirigible Horror

A GIGANTIC, MAN-MADE MOTH, fighting its tortured way through the stormy autumn night, plunges headlong against the side of a wooded hill, and perishes in explosion and flame.

Only the fire-scarred steel ribs are left of Britain's dirigible pride, the majestic *R-101*, largest airship in the world, a vast, luxurious sky-liner, which carried forty-seven men to death on her maiden voyage.

Seven hours out from her home port of Cardington, bound for India, the *R-101* was struggling through a storm that raked her with squalls and slashed her with rain. Skimming across the quiet countryside of France, she was fighting to keep above the hills that menaced her.

Her passengers were asleep. They had dined well, and enjoyed the unique airship privilege of smoking before retiring for their first slumber in the sky. Of the fifty-four men on board, only the members of the crew on duty were moving about.

It was while the *R-101* was sweeping across a saucer-like valley, near Beauvais, that something happened, the dispatches tell us. Just what went wrong first is not clear, but the 775-foot ship snared itself on the rim of the saucer, a low hill overlooking the valley.

Once, twice, she bumped the ground. Then came a roaring crash as she plunged at sixty-knot speed full into the side of the hill.

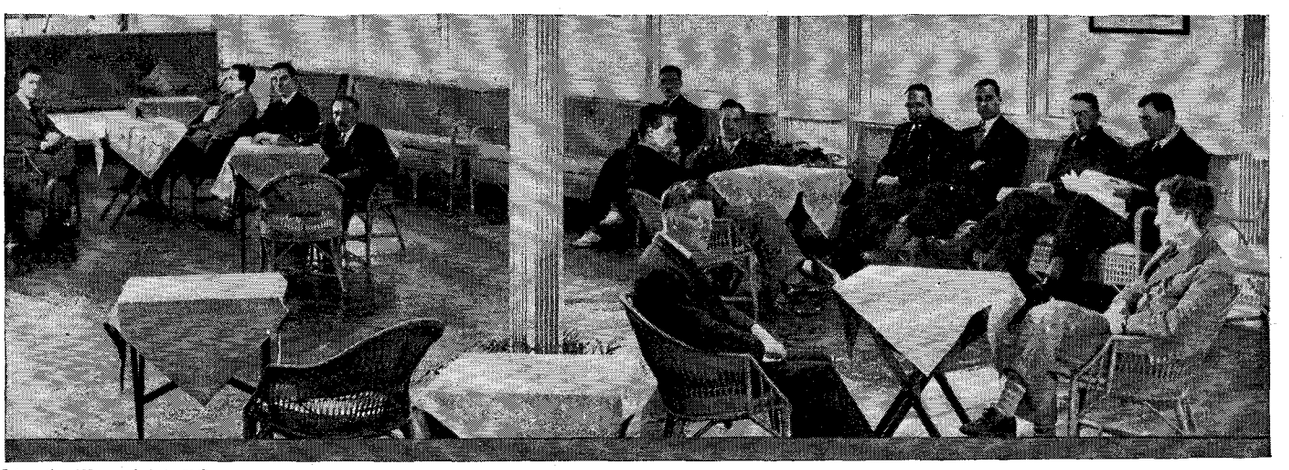
Instantly a terrific, earth-rocking explosion followed, as the hydrogen-tanks let go. Fire shot through her entire length, stretched out there on a sugar-beet field. Flames leaped skyward, feeding on the twenty-five tons of fuel-oil. Trapt men screamed in agony as they fought in vain to escape from the stricken monster. Above the inferno waved the Union Jack, unharmed.

Only eight of the fifty-four men got out, "each by his individual miracle," as one correspondent remarks. One survivor died a few hours later.

Not only in the number of dead and the loss of the ship has Britain suffered a severe blow, we read, but especially because the death-list contained the cream of her aeronautical talent: Lord Thomson, British Air Minister; Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation; Lieut. H. C. Irwin, who was in command; Wing Commander R. B. B. Colmore, Director of Airship Development; and Maj. G. H. Scott and Col. V. C. Richmond, Assistant Directors of Airship Development.

Of the eight who escaped, some were thrown clear, and others got out when the water-tanks collapsed, or plunged through fire-gouged holes in the hull. Their dramatic stories differed in detail, the correspondents tell us, adding to the confusion encountered by a Franco-British Commission which set out to learn just what caused the disaster. One man said that fire broke out before the crash; others averred that it followed. The discovery of pieces of wreckage five miles from the scene caused the report that a rudder-fin had broken, but officials denied that the disaster was due to structural defects. Ironically, the *R-101* was supposed to be virtually fire-proof, because she burned fuel oil instead of gasoline, and for this reason she was the only airship which had a smoking-room.

Turning to the stories of the survivors, we quote first Arno Dosch-Fleurot, correspondent of the New York *World:*



International Newsreel photograph

An Interior Glimpse of the "R-101," Showing the Spaciousness of What Was the World's Largest Airship

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"H. J. Leach, foreman and engineer of the Royal Airship Works, who was in the control-cabin when the crash occurred, said:

"'We got into a terrific storm with high winds, and the dirigible simply would not rise. I gave her more gas to get her up in the air, but she did not respond.

"'Rain was falling in such torrents that our ship was blown down to earth. She bumped twice, slightly, and then with a terrific impact buried her nose into the ground. Immediately came a terrific explosion, followed by two lesser ones.

"'Flames instantly engulfed the airship. I was shot outside my pilot window and found myself on the ground. At the moment of the catastrophe, everybody aboard except myself and assistant navigators were asleep. The motors were turning to perfection. It was the tempest which caused our destruction.'

"Survivors of the disaster are unanimous in expressing their conviction that the fact that smoking was allowed aboard the *R-101*, altho its bags contained 500,000 cubic feet of inflammable hydrogen-gas, had nothing to do with the fire that followed the explosion. The destroyed airship is the first of its type on which smoking has ever been allowed. American airships carry non-inflammable helium."

J. H. BINKS and A. V. Bell, engineers, also escaped. Binks, whose only injury was the singeing of his back hair, told this story:

"'I had just come down into the after power-station, to relieve Bell, when he told me we were making heavy weather through thick rain and a high wind. As he was speaking, we both noticed that the ship went over at a surprizing angle, but quickly righted herself again.

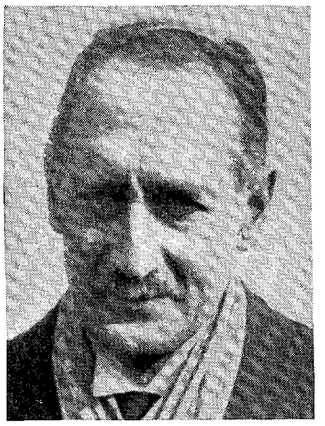
"'We were making 65 knots at this moment, when an order came through to slow down the engines. Immediately afterward the nose dipt, and we got a second order to shut off the engines.

"'We had hardly done so when we struck something. We could hardly believe it was the ground, as we had no idea we were so near earth. But there was not time to think of that, as the forward engines exploded as we crashed to earth, and waves of flame came rushing aft.

"'At the same time, water began pouring into the cabin. We thought at first the airship was in water; but a second later, we saw it was coming from the tank overhead, which had broken and was flooding down on us.

"'We crouched in the cabin, away from the heat and flames. Then, seeing the water cutting a way for us right through the body of the ship, we dropt down and found that our part of the ship was some feet above the ground. So all we had to do was roll over and over in the wet grass, with wet handkerchiefs over our faces, to get away from the flames.

"'Bell and I thought, at first, of helping to save others, but we saw in a flash that there was no chance for those forward, as the ship, by this time, was a mass of solid flame in which they were imprisoned.'"



International Newsreel photographs

Three Who Died on the "R-101"

Lord Thomson, British Air Minister (top); Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, and Lieut.-Col. V. C. Richmond, designer of the airship.

Airship experts contribute interesting opinions as to the causes of the disaster. Lieut.-Commander C. E. Rosendahl, who was aboard the American Navy dirigible *Shenandoah* when a storm destroyed her, told the Associated Press:

"That fire and explosion followed a high-speed crash of a hydrogen-filled ship into a hill seems almost unavoidable. The loss of life and the complete loss of the ship must be charged, primarily, to hydrogen, whatever led to the crash. Such a crash to a helium-filled ship might not have been fatal to a single soul."

LIKEWISE Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics:

"The extent of the disaster is undoubtedly due to the *R-101* having been inflated with hydrogen-gas. The United States is the only country in the world possessing helium, the non-inflammable, non-explosive gas, in unlimited quantities.

"The present law prohibits its exportation.

"I would urge repeal of this law, and allow it to be sold, in time of peace, to all nations, especially to Great Britain and Germany, which nations have had the vision and courage to carry on with rigid airships, despite disasters and the handicap and danger of hydrogen."

"The disaster will not affect the course of Zeppelin building any more than the sinking of a steamer causes an end of shipbuilding," Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the *Graf Zeppelin*, told the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"The *Graf Zeppelin* commander suggests that the *R-101* must have been flying at 300 to 500 feet in order to keep under the clouds. The ship, probably, was very heavy, with three or four tons of rain plus more than six tons of extra weight due to the altitude, and only two to two and a half tons less fuel oil after six hours of flight, he said.

"If, then, he said, the ship was overloaded by about seven tons, it would have been difficult to counterbalance this by jettisoning water ballast, as well as inadvisable, so early on the trip.

"'Now, it is clear,' he said, 'that a heavy airship, when lowered by a squall, has a hard time rising again. Under such circumstances, it would have been very easy to bump into a hillside, invisible through the thick weather. Furthermore, it is usual when a plane or airship crashes and metal is crusht, that sparks fly. This causes fire or frequently an explosion, but the explosion is secondary, and not the cause of the disaster.'

"Dr. Eckener held that the disaster was further proof of the necessity of using helium instead of inflammable hydrogen."

A severe setback to aviation, but not a crushing one—that is how most American editors seem to view the *R-101* tragedy.

"A phase of the *R-101* disaster directly concerns an American policy," points out *The Jersey Journal*—

"This country has the only known supply of helium gas, but under a Federal statute, none can be sold to foreign nations. They are, therefore forced to use inflammable gases. It is now proposed to throw open America's supply of helium to other countries. When the law was passed forbidding foreign sale, the supply was limited, but naval officials now believe the gas could be exported without jeopardizing our own supply.

"If this is true, in the interests of humanity and scientific development, we should remove the bars."

While the British Empire mourned the tragedy, the worst airship disaster since the French dirigible *Dixmude* was lost over the Mediterranean, with fifty-two men, the world was waiting anxiously for the official findings of what caused the wreck. It was recalled that the *R-101* (sister-ship of the *R-100*, which recently flew across the Atlantic to Montreal and back), had been cut in two, after completion, and enlarged to give her greater lifting power. Reports said that when she took off on her first and last voyage, October 4, she seemed to lack buoyancy.

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Spread of Revolt in Brazil

THE SOUTH AMERICAN vogue of revolution is now staged on its largest scale yet in the United States of Brazil.

First to appear was the revolting State of Rio Grande do Sul, farthest south among the twenty States in the Federal republic, where revolutionists seized Santa Anna on the Uruguay border, and announced concentration at Porto Alegre, the State capital and famous coffee port.

Here, too, emerges the reputed leader of the spreading revolt, State President Getulio Vargas, Liberal party candidate for Federal President, defeated last March by Dr. Julio Prestes who returned Mr. Hoover's pre-Presidential visit by coming to Washington in June, and whose inauguration as President of Brazil is due November 15.

Vargas declares that the immediate revolutionary objective is to prevent Prestes from taking office, and to oust the present so-called wasteful "Czarist régime" of President Washington Luis's Federal clique, which sponsored Prestes.

President Luis was elected by direct vote in 1926 for four years and, like President-elect Prestes, comes from the State of São Paulo, which is said to have the strongest Army. Revolutionists charge fraud in Prestes's election, and demand reforms in Federal administration.

From the New York *World*

Spreading Revolution

States reported definitely in revolt shown by cross-lines; other rebel claims shown by single lines.

FROM Rio Grande do Sul northward, as if infected by the new revolutionary governments in Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru, spreading revolt news comes from the Brazilian States of Santa Catharina, Parana, Matto Grosso, and Minas Geraes, thus "bottling up" Rio de Janeiro with its Federal capital district, and pressing São Paulo for possible alliance. Simultaneously reports from the little State of Parahiba, at the extreme northeastern tip of Brazil, tell of revolt over Federal intervention and contagious revolt-fever among its neighbor States.

By this time the Federal Government brings large-scale action into the scene at Rio de Janeiro.

President Washington Luis proclaims "a state of siege"—practically martial law—throughout all Brazil until December 31. Besides censorship, he suspends air-mail service out of the country, and closes banks to avoid speculation in exchange. Cruisers, airplanes, and troops from Federal garrisons are mobilized. Congress grants a credit of some $10,000,000 to fight the revolution.

Many correspondents and editors consider this by far the most serious of the succession of overturns among South American republics. For Brazil is the largest of them, has an area 250,000 square miles larger than our continental United States (excluding Alaska), and the revolt breaks out in a string of the most populous States. Each State, too, has its own military organization.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that military revolution over such an immense area, with less than 20,000 miles of railways, is a difficult proposition. From Santa Anna, where revolt first broke out, the distance to Rio de Janeiro along the Atlantic coast is some 1,100 miles, and Parahiba is some 1,500 miles north of the Federal capital. Among twenty States of the republic it is also suggested that differences may interfere with universal revolt.

How Much Do We Drink?

NOBODY KNOWS HOW DRY WE ARE; everybody seems to care.

Comes the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment telling us, through the United Press, that the nation pays $2,848,000,000 annually for 1,100,000,000 gallons of beer, wine, and spirits, and that the country is losing $1,867,839,670 every year because of Prohibition. This figure includes estimated lost excise taxes and the cost of Prohibition enforcement.

Comes Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of Prohibition, telling us through a report of his bureau and a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, that "the possible production of illicit liquor of all classes in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, was 876,320,718 gallons, or approximately seven gallons to each person in the United States."

The bureau's report, the *Times* account continues, "made a comparison of the estimated 'possible production' of the last fiscal year with that of 1914, the last year of normal full production of legal liquor, when actual figures showed a legitimate withdrawal of 2,256,272,765 gallons, and added the calculation that the apparent present consumption was only about 40 per cent. of that year."

And on the basis of pure alcohol in the liquor, our consumption is down to 35 per cent. of the 1914 figure, we are told further.

FINALLY, come the reactions to these two sets of figures, their wide dissimilarity indicated by the headlines over two articles based on the Federal Bureau's report. "Present liquor flow 40 per cent. of that in 1914," said *The Times*, while the New York *Herald Tribune's* headline was "U. S. dry bureau shows liquor flood in nation." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* says editorially of the report of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment

"Any good Prohibitionist can take a sharp pencil and, starting from the same production premises, arrive at a teetotally different end.

"And as far as anybody's ability to prove either wrong is concerned, both would be right.

"All that may be safely said is that the nation's drink bill under Prohibition is prodigious, that national Prohibition leaks at every pore, that it has filled our jails and penitentiaries with a new class of felons, and that it has bred a social and political corruption that no other enactment, noble in purpose, has ever produced in the whole history of the republic."

WHILE on the other side the dry Springfield *Republican* observes of the figures made public by Colonel Woodcock:

"Hitherto, we have had estimates only from statisticians employed by wet and dry organizations whose figures have inevitably been distrusted by one side or the other because statistics can so easily be made to lie by tricky manipulators of them.

"The Government's figures, it may be said at once, agree with the figures of neither wet nor dry statisticians; they find a level between the estimates of the contending sides, and this fact is perhaps a reason for some confidence in them.

"The Government's figures will have more weight and be more likely to be accepted as somewhere near the truth, if it is realized that they are cautious estimates compared with those of the opposing propaganda organizations."

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A New Trap for Racketeers

SPRINGING A TRAP on gangsters in court is the latest anti-crime device in Chicago.

"Bring in known hoodlums whether you have any charges against them or not," Judge Lyle tells the police; "call me up at my home at any hour of the day or night, and I'll come running to confer with you as to what charges to place against them."

Thus are we introduced to Municipal Court Judge John Homer Lyle, felony division, the new headline figure in Chicago's war on crime, by Oliver Sherwood of the Consolidated Press.

What this militant Judge springs on rounded-up gangsters, including their relatives and friends, is a vagrancy-law trap, $10,000 bail, and possible penalty of jail and hard labor from ten days to six months, provided they can be classed as "vagrants."

Judge Lyle issued warrants for the arrest of all the twenty-six "public enemies," headed by Al Capone and "Bugs" Moran on the Crime Commission's blacklist. While there were no early reports of "big-spot" catching, at least six of the smaller fry in gangdom have been put under the high bail bonds. Clarence Darrow's attack on "excessive" bail adds to the wide sensation already created in the press by the "vag" trap game.

"What seems a very promising line of attack" to the Chicago *Tribune* is called "Chicago's fake man hunt" by the Washington *Post*. "The authorities are doing exactly right in bending over backward to get their hands on crooks, and do their utmost to hold them in custody," says the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*. "The real men wanted" are "in unascertained whereabouts" of sufficient vantage to be "nonchalant over the municipality's game of blindman's buff," observes the Buffalo *Courier-Express*. "The charge of vagrancy against such nabobs suggests going out to hunt lions with a popgun," according to the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, tho Mr. Darrow, pleading "legal rights" for gunmen, "would better have remained in his hole."

P. & A.

Racketeer Trapper

Judge John Homer Lyle gets busy.

THE freshly set trap Judge Lyle found, we are told, in an old disused section of the State criminal code defining "vagabonds"—persons who have no lawful occupation, fail to support themselves or their families, habitually misspend their time frequenting evil resorts, etc. It is the duty of police officers on warrant to bring them before the nearest justice for examination, and, when they are found guilty, sentence to hard labor may be imposed.

Judge Lyle's use of it has been advertised by his press interviews scoring "delinquent" city officials, police, attorneys who defend arrested gangsters, and his claim of showing the courts that something can be done. Against his renomination last April, the Chicago Bar Association protested that, "He lacks judicial temperament and the capacity for judicial office."

The $10,000 bail cases of two alleged racketeer-vagabonds before Judge Lyle brought Clarence Darrow, the well-known criminal attorney, to their defense, declaring "this vagrancy campaign is an outrage. The law requires regular bond bail of $100, and even trial on vagrancy charges is very unlikely. If authorities wish to harass the lawless they should indict them and try them on charges of which they are guilty."

Bigger and Cheaper Counties

IN "HORSE-AND-BUGGY" DAYS it took half a day for the county sheriff to get where to-day his motor-car can land him in half an hour.

By automobile and telephone county officials can cover the area of two or three counties easier than they used to cover one.

So that the idea of "bigger and fewer counties" becomes a kind of slogan in rural sections of several States as a practical measure of farm relief from the heavy tax burden of the whole system of county officialdom.

James County, Tennessee, wins the honor of putting over county consolidation first, while elsewhere "talk" about the need and the difficulty of doing it prevails.

The truth is, "our system of county government is costing far more than it is worth," declares Prof. Walter Burr of the University of Missouri, who tells the Tennessee story and its implications in the Philadelphia *Farm Journal*. "Tennessee is no exception to the rule, for the aggregate cost of its ninety-five counties is nineteen times as great as the cost of the State government."

Automobiles, good roads, and the telephone make it possible for a single officer to perform many more duties in a very short period of time. The "effective radius" of a sheriff's action, for instance, "is multiplied by ten" by phone to deputies or in his high-powered car. Tennessee State officials estimate that counties might easily be reduced from 95 to 50; the State tax superintendent daringly suggests eleven, and says they could be managed with the same expense now incurred by any eleven counties in the State.

Here is the Tennessee "action story":

"It was the rural people of James County who actually put the proposition across.

"James County was a small county lying side by side with Hamilton County, in which is located the city of Chattanooga.

"There was evidently some suspicion that this might be an attempt of the city folks to put one over on the farmers, so when the Legislature was requested to act in the matter, that body provided for a referendum in James County only. In other words, it required that the larger county having the big city in it should remain entirely silent on the question, and see what the rural people of the small county really wanted to do.

"The election was duly held, and the proposal carried 10 to 1.

"The latest report I have seen states that the people who formerly lived in James County, now as citizens of Hamilton County pay only about one-half the taxes which were formerly necessary. Before the consolidation James County had less than two miles of paved highway; now it has between 40 and 50 miles. While rural schools were formerly open only three and four months in the year, they now run eight and nine months.

"The building formerly used as the James County Court House is now more usefully employed as an adequate public-school building for a large area. While public services of all kinds have been extended, including those rendered by roads and schools, taxes have actually decreased. On account of prohibitive taxation, the former James County had no chance to attract manufacturing plants, whereas with the lowering of taxes due to consolidation of the counties, several factories have been built, and their employees furnish an added market for farm produce.

"When Meigs County started a movement to be also added to the larger Hamilton County which had already absorbed James, there was at first some surprize—until it was revealed that the tax in Meigs County was about $4 on the hundred, while in the larger consolidated county it was only $1.40."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE wise husband talks in his wife's sleep.—*Florida Times-Union.*

CUBA: Revolution Postponed until after Tourist season.—*Tampa Tribune.*

ADVERSITY is riding for a fall just as prosperity did.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE victor in a Chinese battle seems to be the one closest to the telegraph office.—*Dallas News.*

FREQUENTLY a philanthropist is one who gives it away when he should be giving it back.—*El Paso Herald.*

WELL, all his life Sir Thomas Lipton has been telling newspaper reporters that Enterprise wins.—*Dallas News.*

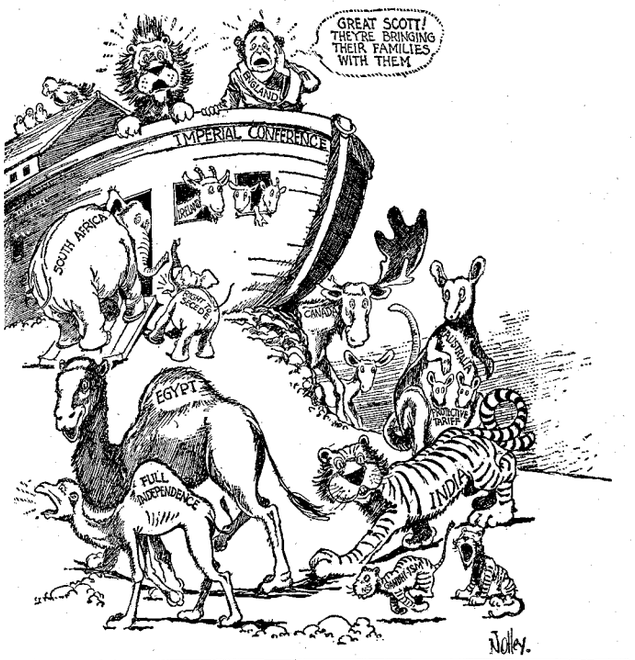
COURT Rules Paralyzed Jake Buyer Not Entitled to Damages.—Maybe not, but he has 'em, all right.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE remarkable thing is not that money makes fools of great people but that it makes great people of fools.—*Davenport Times.*

LOOKS like this tree-sitting business ought to prove one of two things: Either Darwin or Barnum was right.—*Mount Dora (Fla.) Topic.*

BACK to normal in Latin America. The revolutionary governments have all been recognized and all want to borrow money.—*Dallas News.*

WILL ROGERS'S suggestion of a good-will offering to Lipton has been well received, and the dollars have been piling up on Jimmie Walker's desk. There might even be enough to buy Sir Thomas a judgeship.—*The New Yorker.*



Is it Noah—or Job?

—Nolley in the "Jersey Journal."

IT is stated that about £30,000,000 lies unclaimed in New York banks. Evidently New York gunmen aren't aware of this.—*Passing Show (London).*

HEARING that a successor is about to be picked for a missing New York judge, the public is anxious to know how the bids stand.—*Lincoln State-Journal.*

OTHER commodity prices are pretty well deflated, but the price of senatorial nominations in most of the wealthy States is still holding its own.—*Asheville Times.*

IF Jason could come back now and watch a Wall Street broker in action, he would quickly realize that he was a rank amateur at going after the golden fleece.—*Louisville Times.*

O. O. MCINTYRE is given to naming country boys who make good in the city. The rare bird, however, is the city boy who makes good in the country.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

CHICAGO is now investigating the tombstone racket, reputed to be controlled by Al Capone. This undoubtedly is another manifestation of the bier business.—*Schenectady Union-Star.*

THE report that the average family spends ninety dollars a year for cosmetics and beauty treatments is indicative, one might say, of either a complexion complex or a complex complexion.—*Weston Leader.*

GANGSTERS get away with murder all right, but they get into trouble when they forget to pay their income tax. We are a patient people, but by heck, there are some things we won't stand for.—*Chicago Tribune.*

LIPTON didn't get the cup, but he still has the tea.—*Tampa Tribune.*

THE voice of Latin America's dove of peace seems to be a coup.—*Dallas News.*

THERE'S one thing about Dr. Einstein: nobody has ever accused him of plagiarism.—*Louisville Times.*

THE man who starts out to borrow trouble finds that his credit is always good.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

WHY should we help buy a cup for Sir Thomas? Make Bobby Jones divide with him.—*Tampa Tribune.*

APPARENTLY one sure guaranty of life and liberty in Chicago is to be a "public enemy."—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"THERE'S nothing like a saxophone," says a musical paper. Except, unfortunately, another saxophone.—*The Humorist (London).*

THOSE Chicago racketeers who bombed a beauty shop should be given a permanent electric wave.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

AS we understand the doctors, you can live much longer if you will quit everything that makes you want to.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THERE'S no telling how good business might be if all the people studying unemployment would go to work.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

ONE of the first things that strikes the eye on a miniature golf course, says a feature writer, is the absorbed concentration of the player. We're glad. We feared it might be the other fellow's elbow or his stick.—*Boston Herald.*

IF the Reds sold wheat short, they are dangerous enemies. Only good American patriots are permitted to do that.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

SIR CONAN DOYLE'S spirit finds no rest, his widow reports, raising a question about the extent to which the jazz age may have spread.—*Topeka State-Journal.*

ACCORDING to a contemporary, Faraday, Hertz, and Preece are among those who made wireless possible. Perhaps so; but why not let bygones be bygones?—*The Humorist.*

A TRAVELER in Darkest Africa says that jungle terrors are diminishing there. That keeps the world balance even. They certainly are increasing here.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ST. LOUIS biologist wants the American people to walk on their four limbs in order to live longer. They'd live just about long enough to get started across the street.—*Weston Leader.*

RETAIL jewelers assert that every man should carry two watches. But a man with one watch knows what time it is, and a man with two watches could never be sure.—*San Diego Union.*

THE Madrid crowd that holds a mass meeting in a bull ring, and demands that King Alfonso abdicate, may have thought the place particularly appropriate for that sort of public talk.—*Manchester Union.*

ASTRONOMERS assert that the universe is now "hundreds of quadrillions of miles" smaller than it used to be. Mr. Raskob should point out that this shrinkage took place during the Republican Administration.—*Judge.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

What the Dominions Demand of Britain

THE BIG FACT about the meeting of the Premiers of the British Dominions at the London Imperial Conference, we are told, is that it brings vividly to the fore the idea of the British Commonwealth of Nations as contrasted with the old-time phrase, "The British Empire."

The demand for full and formal independence of the Dominions, it is said, is one of the two issues overshadowing all others at the Conference.

The other is the promotion of trade among the Dominions themselves, and between the Dominions and Britain, by means of preferential tariffs.

That the Dominions should insist upon full and formal independence arouses much discussion in the press of England, and starts the question as to just what the British Commonwealth of Nations is.

Its most obvious features, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*, are "untidiness, ambiguity, and illogicality." But, we are reassured, that does not worry the average British citizen in the least, and this newspaper continues,

The Uninvited Guest
—The "Sunday Mail" (Glasgow).

"Indeed, the economic possibilities of the Imperial Conference have been so emphasized recently that many people may be quite unaware that its primary object has nothing to do with economics, but with troublesome and complex constitutional issues.

"In any case, it may be asked, why worry?

"The Commonwealth seems to work very well. The last Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation stated—and who can deny it?—that the Commonwealth is the 'most remarkable and successful experiment in cooperation between free democracies which has ever been 'developed.'

"If so, why should it trouble our heads that the Dominions, now officially 'equal' with this country, are still in many respects legally subordinate—that, for instance, Great Britain has still, in many circumstances, the theoretical right to override the Parliamentary decisions of Dominions which habitually act at Geneva as independent international and sovereign States?

"From the English point of view such anomalies matter little. We freely admit that we could not, even if we wished, exercise these rights.

"The Dominions, however, are apt to see the question differently: they want to square the law with their notion of the facts; they like to see their rights down in black-and-white, and equality, a word which Lord Balfour juggled with so skilfully in 1926, precisely defined."

THE right of a British Government to "disallow" or "reserve" Dominion legislation, according to *The Guardian*, has become purely theoretical.

Further, we are advised, the recommendation that such a theoretical right be formally abolished, even when a change in the constitution of a Dominion is involved, is not likely to be disputed.

This means, it is claimed, that minorities such as the Southern Loyalists in Ireland and the native groups actually within the Union of South Africa can no longer even in theory look to Great Britain for protection.

Nevertheless, this famous Manchester daily is careful to point out that a common-sense appreciation of common interests must settle many questions that the law is powerless to solve, and it proceeds:

"If a Dominion which now has no merchant-marine asserts its desire to fly its own flag, to the exclusion of one which marks it as a member of the British Commonwealth, no thunder from Whitehall will deny its right to do so.

"But, if the test actually came, the practical convenience of flying a flag which the British Navy would recognize and protect would be likely to weigh heavily against the pleasure of asserting an undisputed independence.

"And such considertions — the convenience of a common system of defense, the enjoyment of a common citizenship, and the advantages of close reciprocal agreements in commercial, scientific, and educational pursuits—are in each case the practical bonds which reenforce the purely sentimental unity of the Commonwealth.

"Those who are alarmed to hear that the functions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are likely to be modified may find comfort in the fact that the need for some final inter-Imperial court is recognized even in those Dominions which have taken most pleasure in flouting the authority of the present one.

"It is better to have a special Arbitration Court for the Commonwealth and to have its decisions respected than to cleave to a purely British court of law which can not enforce its jurisdiction."

EVEN the assertion of the South African Premier that a Dominion has "the right to secede" is a far less formidable affair than it appears at first sight, according to *The Guardian*, which adds:

"Indeed, the South African Premier has explained that he is asking for an unequivocal admission of that right to satisfy some members of his party who want to make sure that Great Britain really intends the equality proclaimed in 1926.

"But he adds that, once granted the right to secede, the people of South Africa have not the least intention of using it.

"On the contrary, they will be all the more anxious 'cordially and increasingly to cooperate with Great Britain and the other Dominions.'

"The main object of the Conference is to facilitate cooperation within the British League of Nations by removing out-of-date badges of inferiority."

From a Labor standpoint, as presented by H. N. Brailsford in *The New Leader* (London), 1930 will stand out as the year when the free Commonwealth of equal nations of the British Empire was completed. And he continues:

"In the curious, untidy way which characterizes us, we have kept upon the Statute Book a whole series of rights which gave to the King's Ministers in London, and to the Parliament at

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Westminster, some formidable Imperial powers of veto and even of legislation.

"The Conference will have before it the report of a representative committee which sat last year to plan the surrender of all these vestiges of London's overlordship.

"It was unanimous in recommendations which are as radical as they are ample. There is, indeed, little to say, save that all these obsolete badges of an unequal status are swept with one bold gesture into the dust-bin of history.

"There vanishes the veto which the Crown (meaning the King acting on the advice of his British Ministers) still possest in

All Aboard

—The "Vancouver Province."

theory over the legislation of the Dominions, tho in fact it had not been exercised for more than fifty years.

"With it goes the obligation which was laid on Governors to 'reserve' legislation on certain subjects for the consideration of the Home Government before they signified the royal assent. Henceforth the assent of the Crown becomes automatic, in the Dominions as in the United Kingdom.

"Even the Crown itself ceases to be the peculiar possession of the people of these islands; henceforth any legislation which alters the succession will have to be passed at Canberra and Ottawa as well as Westminster.

"There had been a doubt whether the Dominions had full powers to exercise what lawyers call 'extraterritorial jurisdiction'—to legislate, that is to say, on such subjects as the definition of nationality, shipping, fisheries, and the like. That doubt is explicitly removed and full powers conceded."

But the most revolutionary change of all, according to Mr. Brailsford, concerns the attitude of the Dominions toward the Common Law of England, and he goes on to say:

"When we used to ask ourselves what was the tie which still bound the Dominions and the mother-country together, the answer of men with well-constituted minds used to be our common civilization, embodied in the Common Law of England.

"If that still holds us, it is now a voluntary tie. A Dominion, if it saw fit, might tear up Magna Carta to-morrow and construct a Fascist Constitution with the tatters.

"Might it turn Communist, if it chose, set up Soviets, and nationalize private property without compensation?

"To that the answer is not so simple.

"Apparently it might do this if its red conscience would allow it to demand the Royal assent to its revolutionary legislation.

"The Crown can not refuse what a Dominion Ministry demands. But there is one significant exception.

"In all these provisions for the creation of a British Commonwealth of free and equal nations, one recommendation stands out as significant, and stamps the whole draft with the hall-mark of our age.

"In one detail, and one only, the veto of the Crown is retained. It is by no means a minor detail. It is laid down in this report that the power of veto, or, as it is politely called, of 'disallowance,' remains, if any Dominion legislation should alter any of the provisions affecting Dominion stocks which rank as 'trustee securities' in the United Kingdom, to the disadvantage of the stockholders."

Japanese Farm Relief

SHARP CRITICISM is aimed at Japanese officialdom for its inability to cope with the situation arising out of business adversity, especially in the farming districts.

This we learn from Tokyo newspapers, which inform us of a meeting at Tokyo, of town and village head men from all parts of the country.

They adopted a set of resolutions calling for relief measures for the rural regions, which are suffering badly from hard times.

The mere fact that the leaders of the rural districts gathered and adopted resolutions to present to the Government is taken as a sharp reflection on the officials who failed to realize the distress of the countryside throughout Japan.

This is the charge by the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, which informs us also that:

"Incidentally, the meeting came after the Government had announced its intention of lending $35,000,000 for the relief of rural districts.

"Some of the measures proposed by the town and village head men for the relief of the rural districts are timely, and they should receive the proper attention of the government officials.

"But we are unable to understand the motive which prompted these leaders to adopt a resolution, favoring a reduction in the salaries of public officials.

"In their view the public officials, including primary school-teachers, are getting too much, compared with the income of farmers.

"Is the pay of public officials in the districts, especially primary school-teachers, so large that it constitutes a burden on the communities?

"The monthly salary of the average primary school-teacher is slightly over $30, while that of the average primary school-principal does not exceed $50.

"It is said that the farmers look with jealousy on public officials whose salaries are assured. It is also said that the reduction would result in restoring the public morale.

"By cutting the salaries of school-teachers, the farmers may end their jealousy of them, but they can not expect efficiency in the teachers.

"The government officials are said to be opposed to the idea of reducing the salaries of primary school-teachers.

"But mere opposition does not lead anywhere. The agitation for cuts in the salaries of school-teachers will continue so long as the Government does not take up the relief of rural districts in earnest.

"One way to alleviate the distress of the farming population is a reduction in taxes.

"It is said that the government officials are going to reduce the tax burden in the coming fiscal year.

"By drastic cuts in taxes alone the Government can hope to restore prosperity in the rural districts."

The government's decision to make loans at low interest to traders of small means is endorsed by the Tokyo *Hochi*, which says, "there has been need for relief of this class," and adds:

"If there is reason for helping the farming population in its present distress, there is a strong reason for aiding the small traders.

"In working out details of the plan for the relief of trades, the authorities ought to remember that most of those to whom the loans are to be made are unable to make both ends meet. Their immediate problem is how to avert bankruptcy."

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A Peril in Soviet Recognition

OUR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA might or might not mean peril to the United States; but it could only mean peril to the countries of Europe.

Never since the days of President Wilson, we are told, has America been confronted with a decision fraught with such consequences for the world.

This warning is sounded by Paul Scheffer, who for some years was correspondent of the Berliner *Tageblatt* in Moscow, and is now that newspaper's correspondent in the United States. He is the author of several books on Far East and Russian topics.

The fact that he was invited to leave Moscow by the Soviet Government can hardly be expected to have intensified his sympathies for the Reds.

But at least he is downright in expressing his conviction that recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States could only provoke the Russian Communists to greater aggressiveness and enterprise in their attacks on the bourgeois European countries and their colonial points of weakness.

He means by this that Communist Russia would hammer still harder upon those very European governments, which are also commercially important to the United States, and which maintain official relations with Moscow.

This would not be exactly an act of bad faith, says Mr. Scheffer in *Foreign Affairs* (New York), because Moscow itself avers quite frankly that its relations with the European countries are only "provisional." He tells us further:

"Most of the moral and economic profit which would arise out of recognition by America would accrue to the Red Army. We have already seen what, in the eyes of the Soviet rulers, that might mean for the peace of Europe. War with the bourgeois Powers is to them as inevitable as the world revolution itself.

"Recognition by the United States would convince them that they are relatively secure against untoward results of revolutionary activity. They would conclude that they are even more able than they thought to choose unhampered the moment for the 'inevitable.'"

A direct effect of American recognition would also be felt within the Soviet sphere itself, Mr. Scheffer claims. It would be regarded as a victory for Stalin, and "just the sort of victory he needs."

It would be taken, we are told, as confirmation of Stalin's claim that his ruthless policies really do no very great harm abroad. Mr. Scheffer continues:

"The next five years, so far as can now be seen, will decide the fate of the gigantic overturn which he and his partners are now trying to force through. They will likewise decide whether the cultural and social unity of Europe as we know it is really to pass away."

MOREOVER, in Mr. Scheffer's opinion, American recognition would have an identical significance for the masses of Europe.

Their attitude toward the proletarian régime in Russia, it is asserted, has been largely swayed according as circumstances have seemed favorable or unfavorable.

Recognition by the United States probably would not raise Soviet prestige very much in the eyes of the European bourgeoisie; but—

"It would raise it enormously among the masses, silencing many criticisms and removing much skepticism.

"It would give fresh energy to the influences which Moscow exerts in revolutionary circles in Europe. And certainly the effectiveness of these would be the greater at a time like the present, when the economic situation of Europe—and indeed of the whole world—is a matter of such concern."

IF America decides upon recognition, he remarks warningly, it may hereafter be necessary in history to say that in 1931 she made a deliberate choice between bourgeois Europe and the Soviets.

China's Jazzy Youth

PROFOUNDLY MELANCHOLIC IS THE MOOD of certain Chinese editors who deplore the fact that the so-called élite of China's youth as well as those of lower social station should think they are finding the best of Western culture in cabarets and dance-halls.

These night amusement centers are concentrated, we are told, around cities like Shanghai, Tientsin, Peiping, and Hankow.

The Threatening Hurricane of Red Revolution

—"P'st" (Constantinople).

At first, these gay resorts catered to the pleasure-seeking Europeans and Americans, who, "despite the fact that they are thousands of miles away from home, insist on some Montmartre or Greenwich Village life following a day's chase after the Almighty Dollar."

That's the way it seems to *China Truth* (Canton), which goes on to say:

"Enterprising people in Shanghai then started a cabaret for the benefit of the tired business men, and imported many fair Russian damsels from Harbin and Vladivostok as artistes and dance partners.

"Originally, these dancers were white girls whose presence is to entertain foreigners, but gradually Chinese youths are caught in this craze, and frequent the dance-halls with all the excitement and eagerness of the foreigners."

BUT lately, *China Truth* points out, Chinese patrons of the night-clubs have exprest their preference for Chinese entertainers, who, "of course, wear semiforeign evening dress and are able to speak a few words in English." In consequence:

"The cabarets, tho once intended for the patronage of foreigners, are now visited by a large number of Chinese youths.

"In Shanghai, for instance, the dance-halls are visited by scions of so-called élite families, and students from colleges and universities. These young bloods believe they are thoroughly fashionable and ultra-modern when they don their tuxedos and dance to the strains of jazz music.

"A visit to these night resorts will show there are more young Chinese there than foreign nationals. These gay-looking young men are under the mistaken impression that unless they know the latest steps, they are not at all Westernized."

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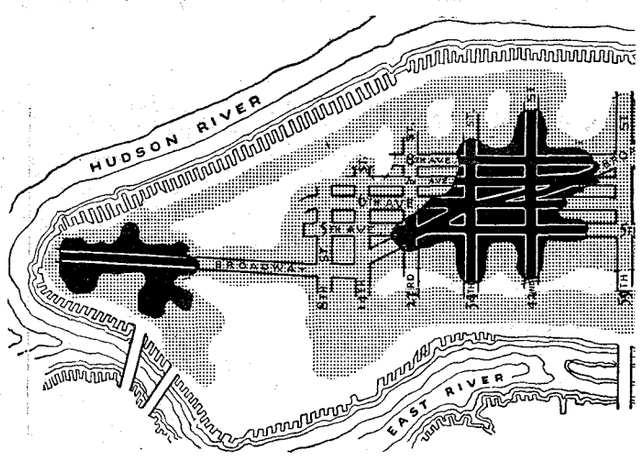
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

"Noise Maps"

AS THE FIRST STEP in a campaign of noise-abatement in a city, Dr. E. E. Free, of New York, recommends a "noise survey," with results made visible by a "noise map."

The New York Noise Commission, he reports, has already brought about notable reduction in unnecessary street noises.



Noise Map of Lower Manhattan

This noise map resulted from the E. E. Free Laboratories' noise survey of New York City made in 1925 for "The Forum Magazine," believed to be the first ever made. Black areas show where noise is greatest; shaded areas indicate moderate noisiness.

Dr. Free writes, in a report issued from his laboratories, in New York:

"The chief agent in reducing city noise is an aroused public opinion.

"In most instances, relatively little can be accomplished by legal action except as an adjunct to a public attitude in which every one tries to make his own activities less noisy, and remonstrates against unnecessary noise by others.

"A necessary first step in organized attack on the noise problems of any city is the accurate measurement of the noises which actually exist, with the determination of their sources and the preparation of a 'noise map' of the city.

"All noise surveys which have been made indicate that the chief source of city noise is street traffic. In most instances, the noisiest points are also the points of greatest traffic concentration. Our New York City measurements indicate that the average sources of noise at a noisy street corner are approximately as follows:

Automobile trucks	40 per cent.
The elevated railway	25 per cent.
Street-cars	20 per cent.
Other noise sources	15 per cent.

"The annoyance of noise can not be measured entirely in terms of intensity or prevalence. Very loud noises are more annoying than would be indicated by the mere ratio or loudness. Shrill noises of excessively high pitch, like screeches of automobile brakes or of street-cars on ungreased curves, also are extremely annoying.

"The reduction of total city noise to be expected from a successful campaign will range between 20 and 50 per cent. The reduction of exceptionally annoying noises, like street radio or needless noise from electric-traction lines or buses, usually is well over 50 per cent. By the activities of the Noise Abatement Commission in New York City, street radios have been curbed, night-time delivery noises have been reduced, street-car and automobile-truck noises have been decreased, and substantial reductions have been brought about in other sources of noise such as subway turnstiles, automobile horns, and steamboat whistles in the harbor.

"Noise surveys, recommended as the essential basis of such a noise commission's activities, are now usually made by noise-measuring instruments called acoustimeters, which instruments consist essentially of a microphone similar to the microphones used in radio-broadcasting, a vacuum-tube amplifier like those used for radio-receivers, and an electric-meter on which the output of this amplifier is measured.

"The microphone picks up the noise energy from the air and converts this into electric oscillations, just as it does in radio-broadcasting. The amplifier magnifies these electric oscillations several million times, keeping the magnified energy exactly proportional to the energy entering the microphone. This magnified energy then is measured on the meter."

Diseases That Follow Hurricanes

TYPHOID FEVER, malaria, smallpox, influenza, and dysentery may be expected to follow in the wake of the hurricane which ravaged Santo Domingo, according to Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

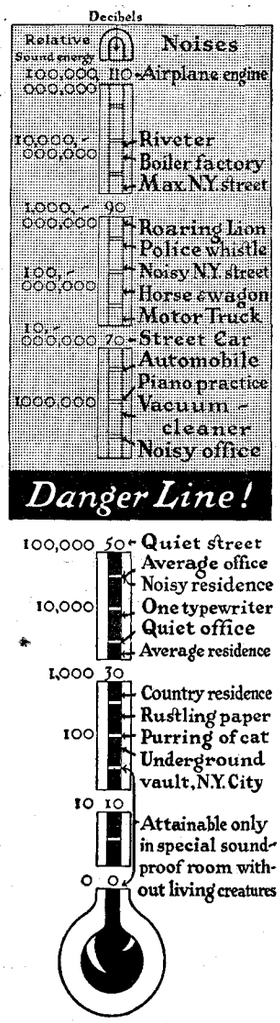
Typhoid fever, particularly, may be expected in any catastrophe in which water supplies and sewage systems are disrupted. This is because the germs of typhoid are water-borne, and people are infected by eating or drinking contaminated food, water, and milk. The same is true of dysentery. To quote the *Bulletin:*

"Malaria and influenza were very prevalent in Porto Rico after a hurricane swept that island two years ago. The same diseases may afflict the people of Santo Domingo. Weakness from exposure and lack of food would make a large part of the population susceptible to all diseases, and malaria is prevalent there at all times, while a few cases of influenza are reported regularly there as in most other countries.

"In the last health report from Santo Domingo, typhoid fever, malaria, tetanus, dysentery, influenza, tuberculosis, measles, whooping-cough, a very little diphtheria, and a little yaws were reported to the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau here. Under present conditions, with the sanitary system broken down, and the people crowded together with little or no food and shelter, any of these may be greatly increased. There is some danger of a smallpox outbreak, altho this is not as likely to occur as outbreaks of the water-borne diseases like typhoid and dysentery.

"Yellow fever once had its home and chief stronghold in the West Indies, but there have been no epidemics and few cases there in recent years. It is not likely that it will break out now, altho the possibility exists. Typhus fever has long been known as the disease of poverty, privation, and overcrowding. There is little danger of an outbreak of this disease in Santo Domingo just now, because the disease has not been known there in several years.

"Anti-typhoid vaccinations will be given as rapidly as possible in the hope of averting an epidemic of that disease."



"Noise Thermometer"

Persistent noises above 50 "decibels" are believed harmful. The decibel is a term named from Bell, inventor of the telephone.

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How Common Things Work

XXXVI—Lightning-Rods

EXTRAVAGANT CLAIMS were formerly made for lightning-rods, and unscientific methods of installation have lessened their vogue, yet their use rests on sound principles.

In Caldwell and Curtis's "Introduction to Science" (Ginn and Company, Boston), the principle of the lightning-rod is explained.

Lightning-rods are a valuable means of protection from lightning, we are assured, especially in the country. In the city, the soil-pipes from the drains serve the purpose of lightning-rods. We read further:

"To be effective, a lightning-rod must be buried deeply enough so that its end is always surrounded by moist earth, because moist earth is a good conductor of electricity, and dry earth is not. This statement means that electrons pass easily through moist earth, but have difficulty in passing through dry earth.

"If lightning should strike a house or a barn having lightning-rods, the lightning would probably run off on the rods without harming the building.

"Lightning-rods are put on buildings chiefly to protect them by preventing the lightning from jumping, and they serve to conduct the lightning into the ground if it should strike. Thus, when a cloud charged with electricity approaches a building equipped with lightning-rods, the rods become charged with the opposite kind of electricity from that of the clouds.

"The reason is that if the cloud is positively charged, it attracts extra electrons to the top of the rod; if it is negative, it repels electrons from the top of the rod, into the ground. The molecules of air near the point of the lightning-rod then take on extra electrons from the rod, if the rod is negative, or give up electrons to the rod if the rod is positive. The molecules thus become charged. These charged molecules are then attracted to the cloud, which takes away from them the extra electrons they received from the lightning-rod, or gives them some of its extra electrons to replace those which they gave to the rod, as the case may be. The result is that the cloud is quietly neutralized, or made neutral, so that the lightning flashes from it are smaller; or, if there are enough lightning-rods in the neighborhood, and other objects to help in neutralizing the charge, the lightning is prevented entirely.

"Altho most people fear the lightning, there is really very little danger of being struck by it.

"It has recently been estimated that the chances that a person will be struck by lightning in his home are only one in many millions. However, it is prudent, during a thunder-storm, to keep away from the walls through which radiator and heating pipes run, and not to stand between such good conductors as the stove and the sink.

"Moreover, when you are out-of-doors during a thunder-storm, do not stand under a tree that is not near other trees, and do not stand where your head is higher than other objects about you."

Radio Waves Weaken Diphtheria Poison

ULTRA-RADIO waves, shorter than those commonly used to send messages, are able to weaken materially the poison elaborated by the diphtheria bacillus, it is reported by physicians of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital in Pittsburgh. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"The wave-length used was 1.9 meters. The effect of temperature was carefully ruled out by using special cooling devices and by careful control tests. The strength of the toxin was so weakened that after six hours' radiation, the amount that would kill an animal was only equal to half of one dose of the strength and amount used in skin-testing for diphtheria.

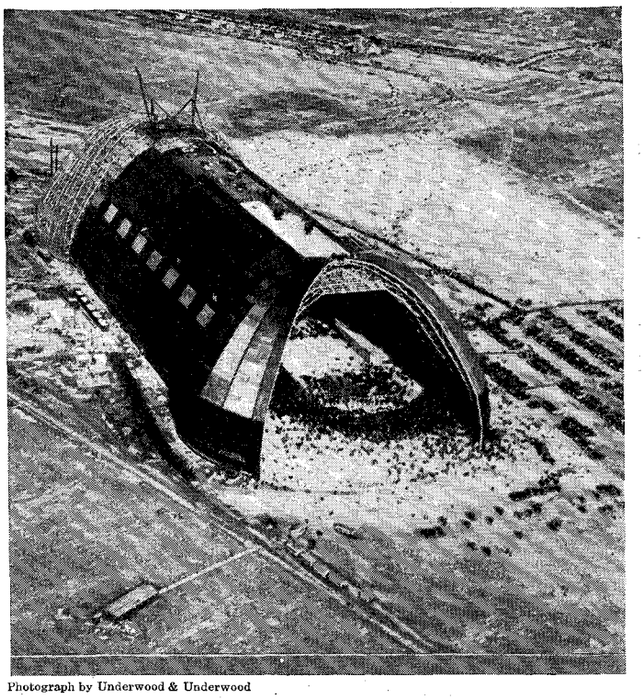
"This work is the modern proof of a discovery made thirty-five years ago by two French scientists, D'Arsonval and Charrin. They found that high-frequency currents of 200,000 cycles per second diminished the strength of diphtheria toxin. The frequency in the modern work was 158,000,000 cycles per second."

The Biggest Door in the World

THIS DOOR GIVES ADMISSION to the vast airship hangar near Akron, Ohio, already described in these pages during its construction. Two giant airships, now being built, are to live in this room when they are "at home."

The door is a huge double affair, in the form of two massive leaves of steel, each curved like one-eighth of the peeling of an orange, that slide on a curved track as they open or shut. Says *Current Science* (Columbus, Ohio):

"Each of the half-doors weighs 600 tons, but moving them is



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

"Like Huge Gates Operated by a Genie's Charm"

Press a button, and they glide open or shut.

easy. Press a small button, and, like two huge gates operated by a genie's charm, the door divides and opens.

"Press another button, and it closes. It is not even necessary to mutter magic words.

"Electricity does the work.

"One of the best rules in the world is, 'Don't start anything that you can't stop.' There is no particular difficulty in keeping the big door in motion, but some clever mechanisms are necessary to stop it safely.

"The track of each member of the double door is 180 feet long. Strong wheels carry the great weight upon steel rails. A huge gear, or cog-wheel, sets its teeth in a track at the bottom of the door. The big cog is connected with a train of gears—we could compare them to the wheels of a watch if you will disregard the differences in size—to a 124-horse-power motor. The motor spins merrily, but the door moves eight inches per second, closing in about five minutes.

"The mass of 600 tons starts slowly. A huge inertia must be overcome. When in motion, the doors have great momentum. The weight is enormous, tho the speed is small.

"Coming to a stop should be a gradual matter where momentum is large. As the door swings toward either end of its path (to wide open or completely shut positions), certain posts knock switch-levers back that diminish the current going to the motors. The motor is soon down to one-third speed.

"Then comes a final post that cuts off the current entirely. In about one second a powerful brake, pushed by oil under pressure in cylinders, begins to squeeze down upon the shaft that is connected with the motor. The big teeth of the cog-wheel hold back as firmly as before they pushed.

"Motion dies away until finally, crawling but little faster than the hands of a big clock, each door comes to rest."

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The Heat of an Invisible Star

AS WINTER NEARS, it may cheer us to know that we are receiving heat from stars so far away that we can not even see them. Measurement of the heat from a star 631 times fainter than the faintest star visible to the unaided eye is announced by the Carnegie Institution.

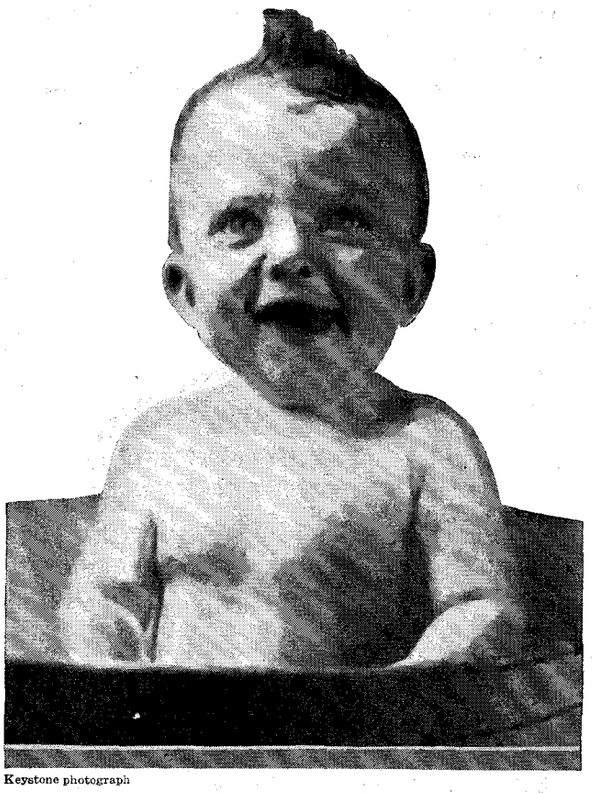
The tiny heat ray, one of unnumbered thousands whose existence has been suspected but not hitherto so definitely established, was caught by a thermo-couple or thermoelectric element weighing one-thousandth as much as a drop of water. As reported by a correspondent of the New York *Times*, the unnamed star is of the thirteenth magnitude. The temperature of its ray is described in the announcement only indirectly by a comparison, which states:

"This exploit becomes even more impressive when it is realized that a star of the sixth magnitude, that is, one which can barely be seen with the unaided eye, radiates upon the whole United States no more heat than the sun radiates upon one square yard of surface. Yet, in the case of such a star, the thermo-couple will show that the increase in heat on account of it is one-half of one millionth of a degree Fahrenheit, and that the electric current generated thereby is about one twenty-billionth of an ampere.

"This value becomes intelligible in consideration of the fact that the light in an ordinary incandescent house light is produced by a current of from one-fourth to one ampere.

"The extreme sensitiveness of the thermo-couple is again illustrated in the case of stars as they rise above the horizon. The higher they ascend, the brighter they appear, because the higher they rise the less of earth's atmosphere their rays are obliged to penetrate, and consequently, the less their rays are absorbed.

"The sensitivity of the thermo-couple is so great that with bright stars near the horizon the change in brightness which takes place in one minute of time can be detected."



Keystone photograph

Another Thing That Tickles Buster—His Bath

Sane or Insane?

A HARD question to answer, in a large number of cases. Especially hard when insanity is alleged in a criminal prosecution.

But it makes little difference to society, says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). A man of murderous inclination is equally dangerous whether sane or insane.

It makes little difference whether he is put in a hospital or a prison, so long as he is kept there.

This question is equally important to the lawyer and the physician, and has recently been studied by the professional representatives of both. Says the paper named above:

"If the mind of the offender is afflicted by disease so as to distort his feelings or his ability to reason about the facts and circumstances surrounding the act, there can be no crime, because the person is not free to form an intent.

"Unfortunately, it has been found impossible to formulate a satisfactory definition of what constitutes mental disease, or what the law calls 'insanity.'

"Hence, it is not surprizing that differences of opinion arise concerning the 'sanity or insanity' of defendants, differences which, startling and confusing as they seem, concern not the honesty of the expert witness but his point of view and terminology. Furthermore, it seems likely that the differences will not be overcome by any method of 'impartial selection' of alienists to make the examinations and testify in court."

DURING the past three years, committees representing the American Bar Association and the American Psychiatric Association and, for the past year, the American Medical Association, have met to discuss these problems. Realizing that a satisfactory definition of insanity is at present impossible, the committees concluded that it matters not at all for the protection of society whether the man who commits an antisocial act is sane or insane. The only point at which this question enters is when the treatment to be applied is being considered after it has been determined that he did commit the act charged. The writer goes on:

"Whether sane or insane, the man must be prevented from doing further harm, and this result can be secured whether he is treated in a hospital or in a penal institution. This conclusion was concurred in by all members of the committees."

Why Babies Laugh

TEN THINGS made one baby laugh. Listed in order of their appearance as the boy grew older, they were described to a recent meeting of the British Association by Prof. C. W. Valentine of the University of Birmingham, says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"This baby's first laugh appeared at the age of thirty-nine days, and was caused by delight at the approach of food.

"The second was at the age of ten weeks, and was in imitation of the laughter of mother or father. At this same age it was first noticed that tickling caused laughter. At twelve weeks, laughter was caused by sight of a bright, attractive object.

"Six weeks later, when the baby was eighteen weeks old, there appeared for the first time what some psychologists consider the chief cause of adult laughter, a laugh at some simple, non-painful shock or surprize. At six months, the boy's laughter had become frequent, and could be invoked, Professor Valentine found, by imitating the child's own actions or by mere repetition of something, as when a stage comedian makes his audience laugh by repeating, again and again, some incongruous or meaningless phrase.

"At seven months, the baby laughed for the first time at what might be called intellectual surprizes, like the father speaking in a falsetto voice. At seven months, also, there were uncertain signs of laughter caused by mere recognition of a familiar person or thing. Between eight months and twelve months appeared the laughter of accomplishment; induced, for example, by success in standing alone.

"Finally, when the child was almost a year old, the tenth cause of laughter was noticed, the mild discomfiture or embarrassment of others, a cause which many psychologists hold to be the chief one among adults."

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Study Art in America

LOOK AT HENRI MATISSE, and you seem to see a Senator or, perhaps, a prosperous business man with a handsome beard and humorous wrinkles around his keen eyes.

He is neither; but a painter cut on the physical lines of the late Claude Monet.

He just paid a flying visit to America, this time to judge the pictures for the forthcoming exhibition at Pittsburgh.

Louis Sherwin talked with him on the subject of America as a land for art and artists, and the leader of the French school of modern art finds this an admirable country to work in.

In fact, he replied in such a way that he may be called to account for it when he goes home.

Before coming to that, however, Mr. Sherwin recounts in the New York *Evening Post* what he learned concerning the "legend" of the "prevalent attitude toward art and the artist in this fair and richly curst Republic." He first sets the stage for the French artist's rejoinder:

"It is constantly being dinned into the heads of Americans and their consorts that they are impervious to expressions of beauty, that they are, in short, an unesthetic lot.

"You have heard it so often that most of you believe in it as firmly as in the Treasury or Grant's Tomb.

"Not only in almost every atelier but in every drawing-room and speak-easy where the subject is discust, you can listen to Americans viewing with alarm their own country and countrymen. Dissenting voices are shouted down as those of Philistines and Know-Nothings.

"Corollaries to this doctrine are:

"1. That this mechanical-industrial civilization is destructive of and inimical to the appreciation and development of all the arts;

"2. That only in France is the populace at large really 'art-minded';

"3. That only in Paris can a boy or gal with artistic aspirations properly learn and pursue his craft."

HENRI MATISSE, we are told, "chuckled in his superb blond whiskers" when Mr. Sherwin "told him of the pathetic and overwhelming popularity of these notions":

"Henri Matisse, mind you, to whom the babblers point as an illustration of the hegemony of France in the arts of design. A complete Frenchman and the man whom it is hardly an exaggeration to describe as the greatest living painter of his own or any other country.

"The lines wrinkled up around his eyes as he replied. He did not describe these myths as tommyrot, because he is evidently addicted to an almost English extreme of understatement and an avoidance of the emphatic expression and the forceful epithet. Where you or I would say 'Hell, no' he says simply 'No.'"

Keystone photograph.

"A Complete Frenchman"

But Henri Matisse says there is more respect for art in America than in France.

HERE, then, is Matisse's reply:

"'I could work very well in New York. I would do portraits, still lifes, other canvases, and not find the surroundings in the least discouraging.

"'Of course, I don't like noise and I don't like the crowd. But, then, I am sixty years old. When I was young I liked everything that life had to offer—contact with people, with what was going on. I liked to be in the thick of everything. I liked excitement. In fact, I needed it.

"'To a young artist the very tension of life in such a city as New York should be a stimulus and an inspiration.

"'In Tahiti, on the contrary—I spent six months there—the atmosphere, the mode of existence, the climate are hypnotic. They conduce to languor, to a voluptuous inertia. I did not attempt to do any work there. It would take a long time to become acclimatized. Moreover, I would not find it stimulating.

"'And I would never try to work in Montparnasse. There art is drowned in torrents of words. It is the grave of many a talent. Words!

"'A painter ought to have his tongue cut out. The moment he has finished describing the picture he is going to paint, all probabilities of his ever painting it have vanished. He dissipates his energies in talking about it.'"

THEN came up the question of a young painter or sculptor going to Paris to learn his trade. And Matisse queried, "Why?"

"'He can learn it in New York as well as anywhere in the world. Better, in some respects. Nearly all modern art is over here, most of all the good modern paintings. There are very few in Paris.'

"'How about contact with the masters?'

"'But you have them all over here. At the Metropolitan you have the entire history of art. What more do you want?'

"'I mean actual contact with masters in the flesh,' I insisted. 'Isn't it good for a young painter to sit at the feet of Gamaliel occasionally?'

"'Painters who are any good are not articulate about their work, as a rule,' M. Matisse replied with a pitying smile. 'The painter expresses himself in paint. What he says isn't important.'

"'But every artist in paint, black and white or marble, who has attempted to write, has done so with exceeding grace, clarity and facility. How does that fact harmonize with what you say?' I thought I had him there, but he stept out of his corner as nimbly as Benny Leonard.

"'There are a few,' he said, 'whose force and vitality were such that they needed another outlet of expression.'"

Then Mr. Sherwin bethought him of a vaguely remembered phrase of Arnold Bennett's:

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"'Isn't the atmosphere of France, the spirit of the people, more hospitable to art than in America?' I asked.

"Thereat he sat up, shook his head with a broader smile than ever and looked as tho he wanted to say: 'My good fool!'

"'Ttt! Ttt! Ttt! How does such an idea gain currency?' he muttered. 'No, no, no. There is much more respect for artists in America than in France. There is no sympathy for artists in France. Nowhere is so much encouragement, help and sympathy given to artists as in America.

"'Look! I could be as chauvinist as anybody. I could tell you—' and, for the first time, he waved his hands and became ironically rhetorical—'Ah! France! that is the country for artists, that is where art is cherished.

"'Unfortunately for the phrase, it is not so.

"'An American artist should learn his metier, develop his ability and work in America. Consider how much fresher are the subjects for a painter in this country, the scenery, the architecture, the people. Let him go to Paris for occasional visits of not more than a few months, if he wants to. But an American artist should express America.

"'One who has not so much temperament, I admit, may derive benefit from studying in Paris. But even so, he won't be on his own ground' (which is not the best translation of the phrase *il ne sera pas sur son propre terrain*); 'he will be walking in other men's shoes.'

"To the well-balanced man, of course, these remarks from Matisse will not be news. But I believe it is the first time such a contradiction of one of the Great American Myths has emanated from such an authority."

The Cover

HOT and cold vie with each other on the cover to-day.

This is the painter's jargon for colors. The blue pool, deep in the hills and woods, sends its cold defiance to the red and yellow foliage that catch the last autumn warmth from the sun.

Autumn and winter landscapes are the specialties of Thomas Herbert Smith, who painted this one.

He and his wife, who is also a painter, found an old mill near Wilton, Connecticut, and turned it into a studio. One of his pictures, "The First Snow," depicts the straggling brook which formerly turned the mill-wheel.

"To any one not familiar with the vermilions, turkey reds, and burnished coppers of American autumns," says the critic of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "it would seem that Mr. Smith has spread himself too much in the use of color, but he says that his main difficulty was to find colors strong enough to do nature justice."

He began life in the banking business, but escaped from cold cash to warm his hands in nature's riotous hues.

Mr. Smith's mother has been a successful figure and animal painter, but his father, a New York banker, had little faith in an art career for his son.

The youth went from school to a bank, but his evenings were spent at the Art Students League, under George Bellows and George Bridgeman. When he emerged from this school he took up illustrating. Practically self-taught in the painting of outdoor subjects, he is fast reaching an important place in American art.

A Lucky Frenchman

Who finds that "any man from any country can get on in the States if he has got the stuff"—Maurice Chevalier.

Luckiest Man in the World

HE IS MAURICE CHEVALIER, on the authority of Hannen Swaffer, dramatic critic of the London *Daily Express*.

Hollywood took Chevalier from the Paris music halls and revues, and transformed his smile, his straw hat, his engaging personality—and his singing into a $20,000 a week asset.

"Talkies have made him," says the sententious Mr. Swaffer.

Chevalier remembers the day when he sang in the Paris suburbs for 20 cents an entire evening, so the Paris weekly *Candide* reminds us as it deals with his recent return to Paris—a regular film-star triumph:

"Friday. Three-thirty. Within five minutes the boat-train is due. A thousand persons wait on the platform for Maurice Chevalier. His name is on everybody's lips.

"The crowd is mostly women. They all carry flowers or a fetish, and have a tender, worried smile around the mouth. Four or five little old women hover in the background, remembering when Maurice, a twelve-year-old lad of the suburbs, earned a few cents an evening singing ditties.

"What do they want here? The little lad they loved is dead long ago and lives on only in their memory. He now is an actor burdened with fame, dollars, and worries, who will step in a minute from that de luxe train—a bored millionaire.

"And the train puffs into the station. A shiver runs through the crowd. A few fanatics race over the railway track, and all the crowd follow. Station employees curse and shout, wave red flags . . . all in vain. A frantic station master clamors by phone for police from the nearest police station.

"It is no longer a crowd around Maurice Chevalier; it is a tide.

"Photographers hold their cameras with stiff arms above their heads. A movie operator who caught his hand in a door turns his film while letting blood drop from his fingers on his neighbor's felt hat. Two women faint in the crush and are stretched out on trunks with just two women employees to pity them. . . .

"'*Vive* Maurice! *Vive* Maurice! *Vive* Maurice!' Chevalier with the famous smile he stole from his caricatures appears at a train window."

A FEW days later he spoke before the American Club and we are indebted to Anne C. Stoffregen, of the Milwaukee *Journal*, for the following report of some of his words:

"I want to tell you all 'thank you' for your wonderful country and the joy you Americans have given me here and over there. I've been received wonderfully by everybody, business men, roughnecks, just everybody.

"I feel any man from any country can get on in the States if he has got the stuff—oh, yes, I have learned a lot of your slang—and if he is an honest fellow, a regular guy.

"I've been on the stage ever since I was twelve years old; from that time on I've earned my living by singing.

"I have been in every country except China, but I'll go to China, too, some day.

"Well, while singing the first three or four songs I know that the people who listen to me think: 'What's the matter with that French guy? He isn't so good-looking after all—his voice ain't

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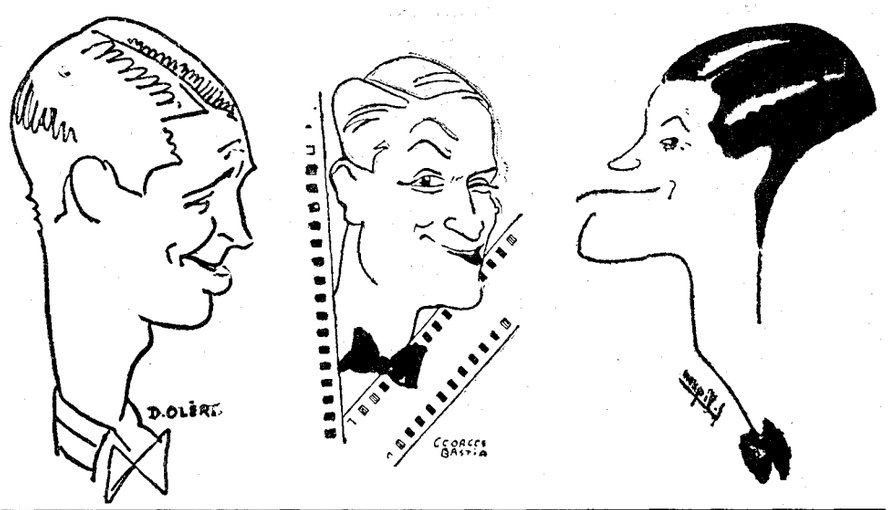
so big,' and by and by we get to be friends; it usually takes fifteen or twenty minutes to make friends.

"Well, in America, when I started on the Ziegfeld Roof, which is a very blasé crowd, men who work hard but who like to have a drink and talk and be happy, they were all big professionals from the New York stage, and I had to sing three or four songs, and I felt rather nervous. I thought, 'If they're long trying to judge me, I shall faint.' I had only sung for half a minute and I felt we were friends and everything was O. K."

Miss Stoffregen saw Chevalier in a calmer atmosphere, and the cheerfulness that had manifested itself at the American Club was absent. This is how he visioned his future, and how his interviewer saw the sobered celebrity weighed down by his fame:

"'I shall stay four months in France. I need it. The Americans make me work as the Arabs make their donkeys slave, without pity, without respite.



"Candide" (Paris Weekly) —"Comœdia" (Paris) —"Le Soir" (Paris)

"The Famous Smile"

Chevalier is said to have stolen it from his caricatures.

"'I have grown rich, but I am all in. I'll go now to my cottage at La Boca near Cannes. Then I shall come back to Paris and sing in a music-hall, and the same in London and Berlin.

"'And then, oh, Lord, it will be America once more. . . .'

"He sighs. His face, tho rounder than last year, looks gray. How this 'happy man' seems bored. . . .

"The famous smile of the caricatures and posters is gone. I now see only a man who is tired of everything. . . .

"But the camera men beg for him. He takes a pose. And tells them sadly: 'When you are ready to shoot, tell me, please.' The photographers adjust their cameras and shout: 'Ready.' Chevalier straightens, puffs up his chest, and automatically the smile comes back on his face. What a lugubrious image of gaiety is this professional smile which his job, his fame, and his contract wrest from this man. . . .

"Paris runs to see a play entitled 'Miss France.' The first act pictures the departure of Maurice Chevalier (under another name, of course) and that of a famous scientist boarding the same boat-train for Cherbourg. The play makes vicious fun of the madly enthusiastic mobs who see the comedian off with speeches, flowers, and cheers, but overlook the little old scientist in an obscure corner. The play happens to recall a fact: Chevalier traveled on the same train as Madame Curie!"

Now it is time to return to Hannen Swaffer, who shows how London stands amazed:

"When, three years or so ago, he came to London and appeared in 'White Birds,' he was kindly and charming to look at, but not much more than a mediocrity on the stage. He wore a straw hat, sang, with not much of a voice, and danced a bit, but certainly did not save that show.

"Now, he is to come back to London in December and earn, at the Dominion Theatre, at least £8,000 in two weeks. This is the highest fee ever paid to any artist, on the stage or off."

Mr. Swaffer rolls the pounds over his tongue, or, rather, under his pen:

"He has been guaranteed one million francs, or £8,000, for a fortnight's work in Paris before then.

"When he left 'White Birds,' after its short run, which lost £23,000, he went back to Paris and earned from £350 to £400 a week. Then, going to Hollywood, he signed a three years' contract at £500 a week the first year, £750 a week the second year, and £1,000 a week the third year.

"So successful was he, however, that, half-way through the contract his salary was raised from £750 a week to £2,500 a week, merely because he said he was worth more.

"At the same time, so crazy were women about him, the promoters of a motor-show in San Francisco paid him £5,000 for singing a few songs every afternoon, just to attract female customers to the show. So much business was done that he was actually given £200 more than that, as a 'tip' to any charity he cared to mention.

"Then, going to New York for two weeks' work, with only a band as the other attraction, he earned £3,400 a week at the Fulton Theater as his two-thirds share, after all expenses were paid.

"'How can you pay Chevalier £4,000 a week?' I said yesterday to T. Elder Hearn, formerly 'The Lazy Juggler,' and now Chevalier's London manager. Chevalier and Hearn were fellow prisoners in a German camp during the war. They taught each other English and French to pass the time.

"'It may come to more than £4,000,' said Hearn, who had just signed a contract with Clifford Whitley, who is running the show. 'There will be twelve performances a week, and as the theater will hold £900 a performance that is £10,000 a week if it is full. Maurice's share may come to as much as £5,000 for each of his two weeks.'

"'English women are already crazy about him,' added Clifford Whitley. 'They have been 'phoning up from the country already, begging for first-night seats.'

"This gives an idea of what the talkie boom can do. But for his recent appearance in 'The Love Parade,' which was a talkie sensation, Maurice might still be regarded in London as a competent turn, charming and talented in a quiet sort of way, but little more. As it is, he has only to smile and women faint with joy."

New Game of Authors

"TAKE BACK YOUR STENDHALS! Give me Dumas!" This is not a scene in a book-shop necessarily, but what may happen in any Paris shop of the future, the Paris *New York Herald* reports from newspaper comment in the City of Light.

There is a prospect of new French coins bearing the portraits of famous authors, so the new game is already on the docket:

"It will be another way the indignant customer will mean to say, 'Take back your filthy lucre! Give me pure money!'

"That's how Clement Vautel, writing in the *Journal*, pictured it. Vautel, commenting on Germany's action in honoring the four hundredth anniversary of Albrecht Dürer by making three-mark pieces with Dürer's face on them, thinks France ought to imitate the practise.

"Victor Hugo, Stendhal, Balzac, Dumas, Delacroix—no end of literary or artistic idols France could honor when it strikes off its new series of coins, Vautel points out.

"And then, Vautel goes on, the young Parisian can keep his pocket sacred to the coins of his favorite author or painter and with great hauteur disdain and fling back to the shopkeeper or the newsdealer or the bus-driver pieces of bronze bearing the faces of any but his adored artists."

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P. & A. photograph

Wide World photograph

Underwood photograph

Wide World photograph

Wide World photograph

Theirs the Task of "Vindicating Law and Civilization"

Five of the six Southern leaders appointed to bare the causes of lynching and devise a working program of prevention. From left to right, they are: Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, President of Furman University; Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina; George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga "News," chairman; Julian Harris, of the Atlanta "Constitution," and Dr. W. P. King, book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They will be assisted by four leading Negroes.

Southern Leaders Out to Track Down Judge Lynch

BEFORE THE END OF SEPTEMBER the year had been disgraced by twenty lynchings.

Indiana had her first lynching in twenty-eight years. North Carolina broke her good record with her first lynching in nine years.

The uncompleted record for 1930 is twice that for all of 1929, which was a new low from a peak of 255 in 1892.

Yet when the figure for 1929 was announced early this year, and it was found that Alabama had had another lynchless year, friends of the Negro and defenders of law and order, we are told, raised their voices together in thanksgiving. They confidently predicted that by 1940 the torch and the rope in the hands of a murderous mob would be unknown.

"Ten years from now we shall be wondering how it ever happened," said Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, executive director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

But Dr. Alexander now admits that the bad record of the present year "has seriously shaken our confidence and revealed the persistence of tragic conditions we hoped we were leaving behind."

And behind it all looms the threat of Federal legislation against mob violence.

The appointment of a commission, then, to make a scientific study of lynching is generally welcomed, nowhere more warmly than in the South. The commission, on which six leading Southerners have accepted appointment, will endeavor to bare the basic causes of lynching, and devise a working program of prevention. Serving with the group will be an advisory committee of four nationally known Negro educators.

THE commission is composed of George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga *News*, chairman; Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina; Julian Harris, of the Atlanta *Constitution* and formerly editor of the Columbus *Enquirer-Sun;* Alex W. Spence, lawyer, of Dallas, Texas; Dr. W. P. King, book editor, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tennessee, and Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, President of Furman University and President of the Southern Baptist Convention, Greenville, South Carolina. The advisory committee includes Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute; John Hope, President of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, and B. F. Huber, President of the Georgia State College.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a body of representative Southern people seeking an equitable adjustment of the South's race problem, will advise and assist in the study through its president, Dr. W. C. Jackson, Vice-President of North Carolina College for Women, at Greensboro, North Carolina, and its executive director, Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta.

"So ominous is the situation," said Dr. Alexander, in announcing the appointment of the commission, "that we feel the people of the South must confront afresh their task of vindicating law and civilization. The personnel of this commission justifies us in expecting a piece of work which will command the confidence of the public."

All the men, we read in the New York *Times*, are well known:

"Mr. Milton has a reputation not only as an able editor but also as a magazine writer of distinction. Dr. Odum heads the Social Science Research Institute of the University of North Carolina. He is the editor of 'Social Forces,' author of a number of books and one of America's ranking sociologists.

"Julian Harris, son of the author of the *Uncle Remus* stories, in 1926 received the Pulitzer gold medal for 'the most disinterested and meritorious service.' Among the citations were Mr. Harris's 'fight for justice for the Negro and against lynching.'

"Dr. King is an outstanding Methodist pastor, editor, and author, while Dr. McGlothlin occupies first rank in the Southern Baptist denomination. Mr. Spence is a prominent attorney and civic leader in Texas."

HOW effective this new approach to an old problem will be, can not be foretold, says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. But—

"The quality of the commission is high enough to insure that the work will be well done.

"The method has the obvious advantage of an orderly and intelligent gathering of information which in time ought to supply an understandable background and a working basis for corrective measures.

"That, at least, is the sensible approach. It is the more necessary because both the South, which has almost a monopoly of lynchings, and the remainder of the country, which necessarily has an interest, have been satisfied to try to check lynching without probing too deeply into its causes.

"For the first time the South now seeks thoroughly to understand its problem. That, certainly, is justification for hope."

"Setting this commission to work," says the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, "shows that a more serious effort than has ever been made before to eradicate mob violence is going to be made in the South," and the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* agrees that—

"It is expressive of the new order in the States where lynchings occur.

"There was a time not so long ago when public officers made

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no attempt whatsoever, or else a mere sham attempt, to protect prisoners guilty of certain crimes. And there was a time when some seekers after place or position openly defended the actions of mobs in some cases.

"But this order is changing.

"We now find Governors of States and other officials taking drastic action to prevent lynchings when they are threatened, and to punish members of mobs guilty of the crime. Also it is very rare indeed nowadays to hear any political leader either attempt justification or excuse for mob violence.

"Ultimately this change of sentiment and this new process of thought will eliminate mob violence entirely from the land."

OF particular importance to Southern observers is to determine what is the real cause of lynchings. The old excuse of chivalry is now rarely offered. The Macon *Telegraph* believes that the economic situation has a profound effect on the violence chart, and it points out that a number of lynchings this year have resulted from robbery—robbery induced by the dire necessity for food and clothing. A case study, then, believes *The Telegraph*, ought to be particularly illuminating, because it will be made when passions have subsided and when it is possible to get at the real truth and the real history of the cases. As for itself, *The Telegraph* says:

"The study, we believe, will establish the direct connection between economic depressions and violence.

"Certainly it will destroy the most ancient defense of lynching: the false sense of chivalry.

"A casual survey of lynchings that have occurred this year places the protection of womanhood as the cause of less than half the crimes of mobs."

ANOTHER point to gain the attention of some of the papers is the threat of Federal legislation to prevent lynching. "Such legislation," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "would be a direct invasion of States' rights. If it comes, the States which permit the riff-raff to run riot will be to blame."

It will be recalled that in 1922 the House approved a Federal anti-lynching bill, but it was defeated in the Senate by a filibuster. And, observes the New York *Times*, "unless the work of the latest commission bears fruit, next winter is likely to see another demand for a Federal act."

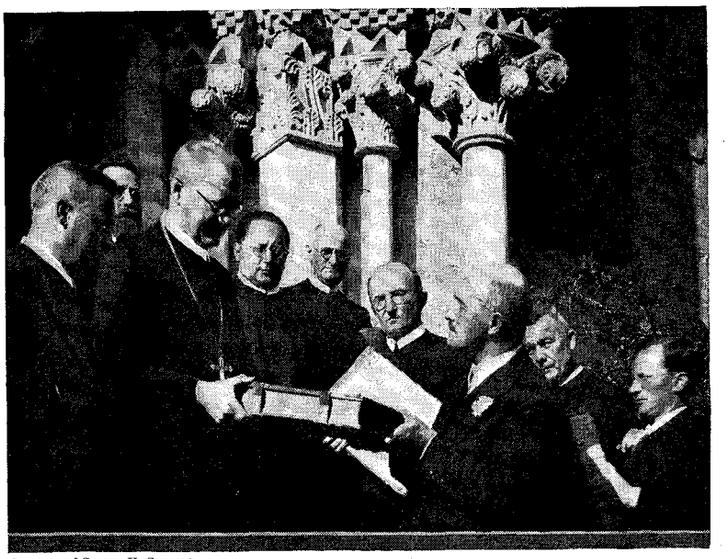
In fact, the New York *Telegram* believes that "however successful this investigating group may be, it can hardly do more in the end than reveal the dire need for Federal legislation and enforcement as one part of the solution."

Thoroughly opposed to "another Federal invasion of the police power of the individual States," the Baltimore *Evening Sun* concludes:

"But the fact that a Federal anti-lynching bill would be ineffective can not be depended on to prevent its passage.

"The North and West are genuinely horrified by the lynching stories that come out of the South, and the emotional reaction against the business drives the country toward the belief that something ought to be done about it.

"The appointment of this commission is at least a gesture of the right kind, and at this juncture even a gesture is of value."



Courtesy of George H. Sargent

A Treasured Copy of the Book of Books

What is said to be the finest copy of the Gutenberg Bible known being handed by Dr. Herman Peissel of the Monastery of St. Paul, Austria, to Dr. Vollbehr. It has been purchased for the Library of Congress.

Our Bible in Spite of the Devil

A TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM broke over the monastery, and the spire of the chapel was struck by lightning.

This may have been the devil's means of showing his displeasure at the transaction, or it may not have been.

But that, we are told, is what happened after the monks of the Monastery of St. Paul, in Carinthia, Austria, handed over to Dr. Vollbehr the famous Gutenberg Bible on vellum.

Said to be the finest copy of the Gutenberg Bible known, it is now owned by the Congressional Library, being part of the purchase authorized at the last session of Congress of the Vollbehr collection of incunabula, or 3,000 books printed before the year 1500.

To say that this Bible was secured in spite of the devil, writes George H. Sargent in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, is not altogether fanciful, for—

"According to tradition, this particular Gutenberg Bible on vellum belonged to Dr. Faustus or Fust, the partner of Schoeffer in the earliest printing.

"The process of printing from movable types, as is well known, was for a time kept secret, and Fust sold illuminated copies of the Bible as handwork. The production of such a great work as the Bible in such quantities, however, could only be the result of magic, and Dr. Fust was supposed to be in league with the devil.

"Little is actually known of Fust, except that he was in partnership with Schoeffer, and that he traveled over Europe selling printed Bibles as original manuscripts.

"He disappeared for years, but ultimately turned up as an old man in Paris, where he sold to the King of France this copy of the Gutenberg Bible, which went to the Benedictine Monastery of St. Blazius in the Black Forest. Meanwhile Fust had become a legend, and with his wife, Marguerite, had become the hero and heroine of Goethe's great drama."

THE copy of the Gutenberg Bible, says Mr. Sargent, remained in the monastery hidden for centuries. At the time of the Napoleonic wars it was removed, for safety, to the Monastery of St. Paul in Austria. In 1926 it was sold to Dr. Vollbehr, but was retained in the monastery safe until he had disposed of it to our Government. It was when the three volumes of the Bible were handed over to Dr. Vollbehr that the thunder-storm broke over the monastery.

It was because the monastery was in dire financial straits, we read, that the Bible was sold, and in transferring the three volumes to Dr. Vollbehr, Dr. Herman Peissel, O.S.B., thanked Dr. Vollbehr for saving the monastery's existence by converting the book into victuals, but especially for placing the book where it will never become an object of commerce, but be held in the esteem worthy of its contents and its venerable age.

Dr. Vollbehr, we read, replied that he looked upon the transaction as an exchange of good-will, for which the old world need not yield to feelings of reproach or regret.

And as he is quoted by Mr. Sargent, he went on:

"For here in Europe this book has fulfilled its destiny.

"Across the sea it will continue its creative and enlightening

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mission, alike in the service of religious faith and of scientific progress. Thus the ancient tradition will live on.

"It is your great merit, most reverend patron, to have smoothed the way for the fulfilment of its cultural purpose. The entire civilized world owes you a debt of gratitude for having released this book from its seclusion and sending it upon its apostolic journey.

"In this spirit I accept this Book of Books from your hands. May it carry across the seas the inward essence of its immortality, and may God prosper its inspired mission!"

When Good Men Get Together

A NEW GOSPEL OF TOLERANCE is being preached. Men of different creeds have found spiritual kinship in their common belief in God.

It is remarkably illustrated in a joint observance of the Jewish New Year celebrated in Grace Episcopal Church, New York, by more than 1,000 Jews, Christians, Moslems, Hindus, and Sikhs—all brought together under the auspices of the Fellowship of Faiths. They listened to addresses by the Rev. Russell J. Clinchy, the Rev. Leon Rosser Land, Syud Hossain, Kedar Nath Das Gupta, and Dr. Bhatgat Singh Thind.

"There is no greater problem which faces the religious life of the world to-day than that of how different religions may regard each other, and how they may work together," said Mr. Clinchy, as he is quoted in the New York *Times*. "And this is particularly true concerning the relationship of Christianity and Judaism. For the problem of the Jewish-Christian relations contains more suspicion, race antagonism, and religious antipathy than any other religious situation."

And to this, Mr. Das Gupta, taking as his theme, "Why Hindus Love Their Jewish Neighbors," said:

"A Hindu loves a Jew because, like him, he worships a God Who was, Who is, and Who will be; because the Jews produced Jesus, the Son of Man; because the Jews produced many great prophets of the world, and because there is a certain amount of similarity in the Hindu and Jewish religious services, especially in Hebrew and Sanskrit chanting."

THEN came a Jew with his tribute to the gathering. It "is indeed," said Rabbi Israel Goldstein, "a signal event in the direction of comity and good-will. Mutual appreciation is the culminating virtue of civilized society. The ideal humanity will never be a melting-pot, but a harmonious orchestration."

The same spirit, notes the Boston *Transcript*, glows in the message which the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ sent to the Jews of America, extending to all organizations their sincere Rosh Hashonah greetings.

"Jews and Christians alike," says the message, "share a concern for sounder morality and ever higher levels of attainment in personal character. In the pursuit of these ends, for which you are working through the synagogs, and we are working through the churches, we earnestly wish for you another year crowned with increasing success."

It is something new in the history of religion, and, notes *The Transcript:*

"Little by little the walls are crumbling that once stood high and frowning, separating the adherents of the old Mosaic dispensation and the new Christian evangelism.

"Kings and Antonios still borrow moneys of the Rothschilds and Sassoons and other great Israelitish powers in the world of finance, but the Ghetto is no more. Jews and Christians now eat with one another, and even in these days pray with one another.

"This meeting on a common ground, this recognition of the common Fatherhood of God, would hardly have been possible in the days of Nathan Rothschild and of Benjamin Disraeli.

"The social and commercial intimacies between Jews and Christians stopt at the doors of the church and the synagog.

"We are living in a new world of mutual tolerance and united devotion to the spread of righteousness among all the peoples of the earth."

How Anti-Semitism Helps the Jew

ANTI-SEMITISM IS A HEALTHY INFLUENCE in the life of the Jew, says a Jew.

It makes him a better Jew.

Perhaps many Jews who have felt the effects of anti-Semitism and endured actual persecution will shake their heads at this, and wonder who could be guilty of such an assertion.

When Arthur Schnitzler, famous Jewish novelist and dramatist, was a medical student at the University of Vienna, he belonged to a philanthropic society whose mission was to help needy students.

When the applicant was a Jew, he was not considered, and the young Jewish medical student, unable to cope with such uncharity, resigned from the society.

He encountered the same spirit of anti-Semitism in his practise, and it infuriated him, he tells David Ewen for *The Canadian Jewish Chronicle* (Montreal) But to-day he does not look upon it as a very important problem, and he tells his fellow Jews not to take discrimination seriously.

"It is just such discrimination—more than all the legends and religious worship—I tell them," he says, "which has kept Judaism palpitantly alive through the ages."

Religious worship, he thinks, is losing its influence, but "racial patriotism persists tenaciously in the heart of every Jew, and as strongly as ever before."

"And the reason it does so is because the average Jew well realizes that he is envied, abused, the object of the Christian world's scorn and contempt. I do not, for example, believe that Jews were ever so radically patriotic as in those sordid years, of the past century, when they suffered the lash of persecution.

"Persecution, fortunately, has died out.

"Its legitimate offspring is anti-Semitism. And this anti-Semitism, I say, is serving a very useful purpose in constantly reminding the Jew that he is, after all, very individual; that he is, after all, very different from his Christian neighbor; that his only salvation in this world is to recognize this difference, and to openly acknowledge it.

"Anti-Semitism, I feel, is constantly serving the healthy purpose of bringing into the heart of every Jew, far more forcefully than any other influence I know of at the present moment, a patriotism for his race, and a love for his brother-Jews.

"That is why I say that anti-Semitism is a healthy influence."

AND as it is "a perfectly human failing of a perfectly human society," the famous author thinks anti-Semitism can never be overcome, and the thought does not alarm him. As he sees it:

"Anti-Semitism is destined to linger as long as Jews remain Jews.

"For one thing, the causes of anti-Semitism can never be eliminated.

"Jews will always be different; Jews will always, I am sure, continue to be at the front of human activity; Jews must always be in a minority.

"Jews, therefore, will inevitably always be hated.

"And then, anti-Semitism is such a convenient thing! It is so convenient to discriminate, when discrimination is necessary. If, for example, a university is crowded, isn't it convenient to put a ban against Jews? And in the case of our little philanthropic society, wasn't discrimination against the Jew started because it was convenient—namely, more of the money could go to Christian students?

"Why, then, should society abandon anything so convenient? Especially since there is cause, from their point of view, for their discrimination?

"No. Some day perhaps a race of supermen will appear in this world, in whom envy, hate, malice, and contempt will be altogether foreign. But until such a time comes, the Jew is destined to suffer the stings and arrows of anti-Semitism.

"However, as I have already said, the Jews should not feel too deeply against anti-Semitism. Strange to say, anti-Semitism is an evil which gives fruit to good.

"The Christians hope to annihilate us with their contempt; their contempt really makes us flourish. For never are we Jews more truly conscious of our race than when we realize that we are hated."

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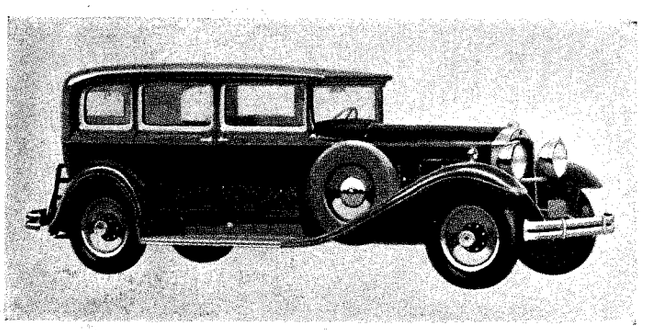
For a Discriminating Clientele

Holbein, foremost of 16th century portraitists, produced his greatest masterpieces as Court Painter to Henry VIII of England. Most of life's finest things have been thus inspired by the understanding and wants of the discerning. It is true of Packard cars of today. For Packard builds only for the market of taste and refinement—supplies the demand for luxurious transportation from those who command the best the world affords

Packard owners everywhere well know that the Packard policy is one of evolutionary improvement rather than revolutionary and needless change. A Packard of yesterday is still a Packard today, in beauty, comfort and prestige—and a Packard of today will still be a Packard tomorrow, powerful, luxurious and altogether distinguished.

And so Packard owners, today as always, prefer to keep their cars—just as they keep other cherished possessions through a long and serviceable life—for their many happy associations as well as their continued usefulness. DeLuxe Eight or Standard Eight, the luxury of Packard transportation is so truly complete there is no need or urge for change every year or two. Here lies the true advantage of Packard ownership. You can drive your car far longer, and when you do, you enjoy luxurious transportation without extravagance—in the case of the Standard Eight at costs no greater than for similar size cars of much lower first cost and far less distinction.



PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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The Same Good Car Through Many Seasons

AT THIS SEASON of the year, as autumn prepares to bid adieu, it is good to know that the new Ford is fully prepared to meet the sterner needs of winter driving.

Cold weather emphasizes the value of its simplicity of design and its dependable performance under all conditions. There is an enduring quality, too, in its exterior finish.

The pyroxylin lacquer is not affected by cold, or the usual hazards of snow or water. The Rustless Steel used for the radiator shell, hub caps, cowl finish strip, and other exterior metal parts is an additional assurance of permanent beauty.

The fabrics used for trimming the interior of the new Ford are selected both for appearance and durability. Unusual care is taken to maintain their high quality.

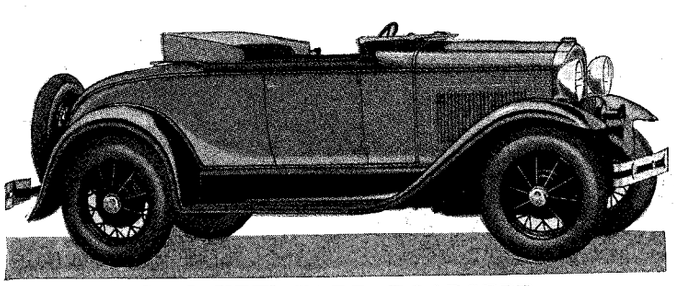
Laboratory tests are constantly being made for weight, the character of the cloth, and the grade of the yarns used in these fabrics and trims. There are also numerous daily tests of the dyes, the count in the warp and woof, the percentage of wool, and a rubbing test equivalent to years of actual wear.

The interiors of the Town Sedan, De Luxe Sedan and De Luxe Coupe are examples of this craftsmanship in manufacture. In these body types you may choose either a fashionable tan Bedford cord made of fine wool worsted, or brown mohair. Though soft and luxurious, this mohair will not crush easily and is long wearing because it is faced with genuine Angora mohair and wool worsted.

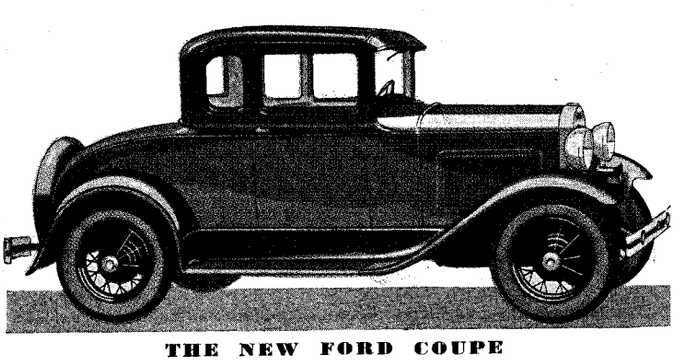
The Ford Motor Company purchases millions of yards of upholstery material yearly and is therefore enabled to give you exceptionally high quality without increasing the price of the car.

With reasonable care and attention the new Ford will maintain its original sheen and brilliance for a long period of time. Mechanically it has been made to endure — to give you many thousands of miles of comfortable, satisfactory motoring at a very low cost per mile.

Ford



THE NEW FORD ROADSTER



THE NEW FORD COUPE

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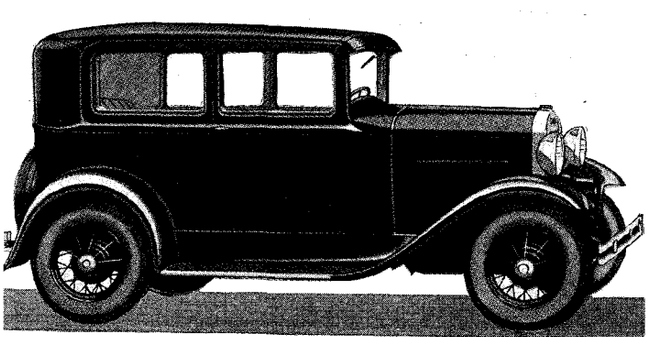
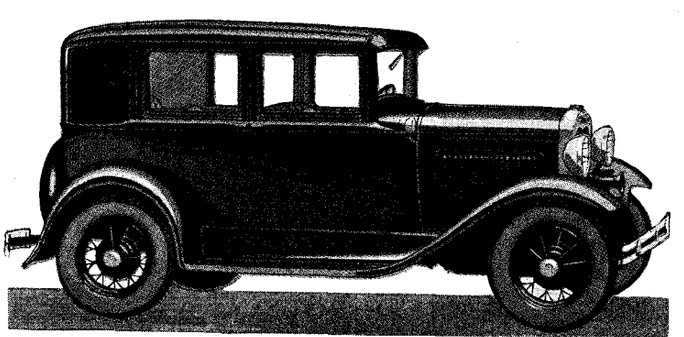
THE NEW THREE-WINDOW FORDOR SEDAN



THE NEW FORD TUDOR SEDAN



THE NEW FORD DE LUXE SEDAN

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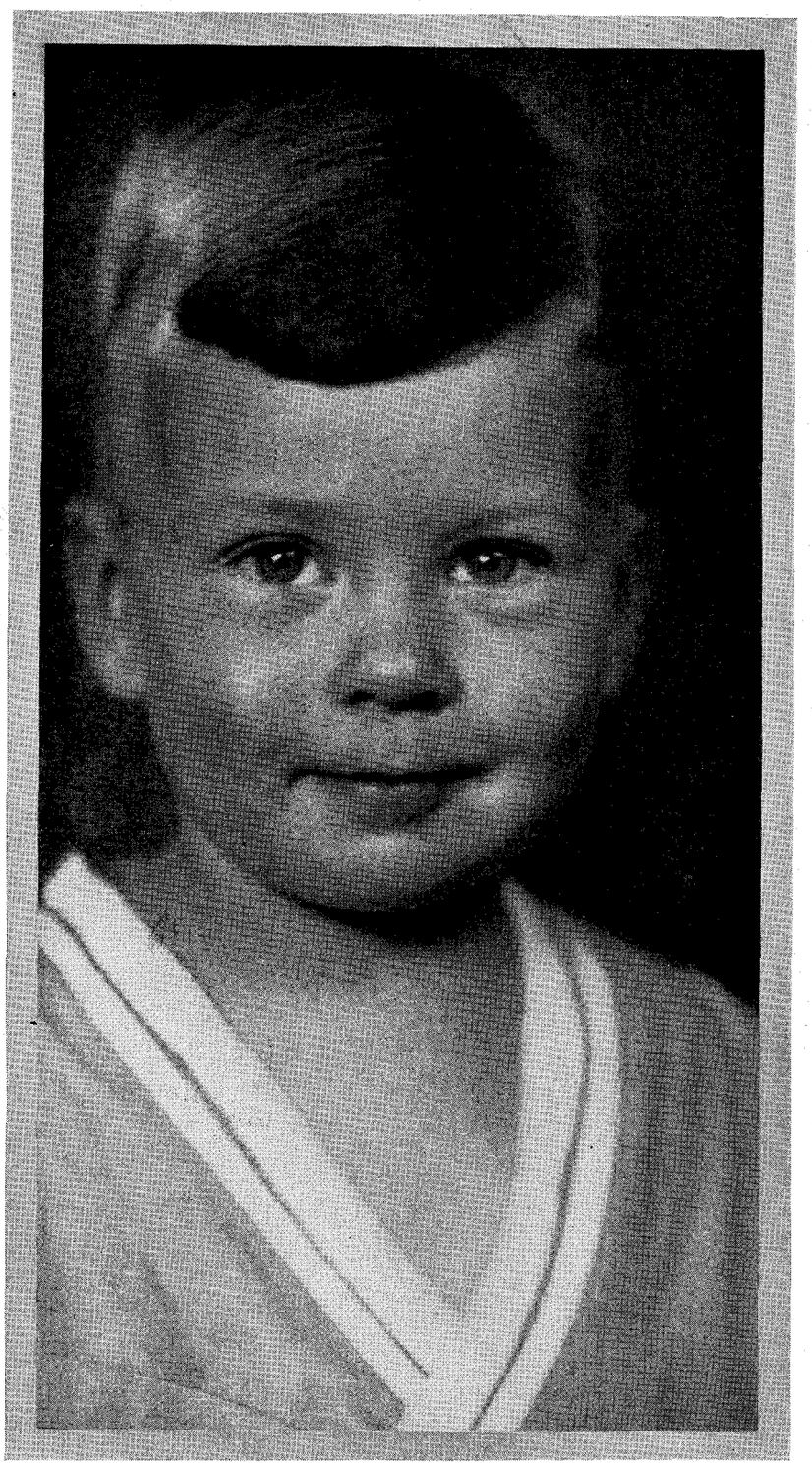
The Type of Person who Prefers LAVORIS



Before He Could Pronounce It He Used It

You know the type. Sturdy. Handsome. Healthy. Intelligent parents. Long before he could pronounce the word, he knew Lavoris—used it daily. He likes Lavoris—and always will. Just now, for the nice flavor. Later, because he can't get along without its clean, refreshing effect. He will never think of his mouthwash as simply a sure deodorant for unpleasant breath, knowing too well its more important benefits in keeping his mouth and throat wholesomely clean and fortified against disease. No matter what mouthwash you may be using now, switch to Lavoris for a week. See how beneficial an honest and ethical mouthwash can be—in removing the germ-harboring film from teeth and tissues, in carrying out of the mouth endangering oral debris, in stimulating and healing tissues, in actively promoting oral health. See your dentist regularly—as often as he suggests—and use Lavoris daily. At drug counters everywhere.

LAVORIS CHEMICAL COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn. Toronto, Canada

LAVORIS

Note to Members of the Medical and Dental Professions:

Lavoris prints its formula upon every bottle, and in all its advertising presents the need for ethical professional advice as actively as it promotes daily oral hygiene.

"Explain its advantages for children," said the Dentists

Among the thousands of letters which we received from dentists last year, expressing interest in Lavoris advertising, were those urging us to stress the necessity of early dental care for children. "Tell mothers to take their children *to the dentist at the age of three*" . . . "*tell them how* easy it is to teach children mouth care with pleasant-flavored Lavoris" . . . "explain the purpose of Lavoris as a scientific oral detergent."

DO AS YOUR DENTIST TELLS YOU

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F. E.--"The Best All-Around Brain in Britain"

WITH A HUGE CIGAR drooping carelessly from one corner of his wilful and slightly cynical mouth, the tall and slouchy Mr. Smith, who looked like an aristocrat and delighted to call himself an adventurer, arose to speak at some formidable dinner of political big-wigs.

English to the Backbone—and the Umbrella

Immediately the chatter ceased in a flurry of acclamation and pleased expectancy.

Mr. Smith, barrister and statesman, the self-made man whose steel-tempered intellect had carved for him a unique eminence in the political party which is the bulwark of Throne and Church, paused to toss off his cognac and enjoy the suspense of his audience.

And then, without the slightest mercy for the Conservative Old Guard and its traditions, he proceeded to shoot barbs of languidly disrespectful wit at some of the most hallowed personalities of the British G. O. P.

Scandalized at the audacity of this brilliant orator, whose career was in some ways reminiscent of Disraeli's, the victims of his shafts could only squirm, while the elder statesmen registered one shock after another—and the younger generation burbled with delight.

More recently, two pillars of the Conservative cause, bearers of noble names, were designated "the Dolly sisters of Parliament," and the effect was galvanic.

FOR Frederick Edwin Smith did not cease to be "F. E." with all of "F. E.'s" cool but stinging mockery, when Asquith, who had dubbed him "the best all-around brain in Britain," made him Lord High Chancellor, of which great office he was the youngest incumbent known to history.

No, nor even when the admiring Lloyd George boosted him into the House of Lords with the title Baron Birkenhead—later the Earl of Birkenhead.

"Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith," wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the phrase has been much quoted in regard to the Earl of Birkenhead, who has passed away at the age of fifty-eight. A London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* remarks that he "pursued the business of living with great gusto." Further:

> Many of his remarks have become classics. Witness his famous comment on Bonar Law's Ministry of 1923: "They remind me of what Wellington said of his generals: 'I don't know whether they will frighten the enemy, but, by G——, they frighten me.'"
>
> On another occasion, he sardonically informed a score of British peeresses who had assembled in the galleries of the House of Lords to hear the debate on Lord Astor's bill to permit them to sit in the House of Lords, that the only reason women ever became peeresses in their own right was "in anticipation of eventual male heirs, an anticipation which has not been fulfilled by the results."
>
> While the war spirit of sacrifice was still abroad in the land, Lord Birkenhead cheerfully informed an audience of Glasgow students that "the glittering prizes of life go to the men with the sharpest swords."
>
> What the British sense of wit regarded as one of his nicest pieces of repartee was made to a prominent politician who habitually drops his aitches. Meeting this friend at Le Touquet after they both had been out late the night before, Lord Birkenhead called a cheery greeting.
>
> "Don't stop," complained the friend. "Hi've got an 'ell of a 'eadache."
>
> "Oh," waved the other, "all you need is a couple of aspirates."
>
> Altho he had made money abundantly, Lord Birkenhead spent it the same way. When his tenure of office as Secretary of State for India ended, he entered business to recoup his fortune. But the result was not too encouraging. Life in the "city" seemed tame to him, and he varied it by occasional appearances in the House of Lords, where he chiefly indulged in taunting old Lord Parmoor.
>
> Some of Lord Birkenhead's bitterest political enemies were good personal friends, but in private as well as in public life, he remained to the end intolerant of "second-class brains."

A BRILLIANT mind and an intensely industrious nature carried him from boyhood in a barrister's family to high position in five separate spheres of British life, continues this writer, specifying:

> He achieved distinction in the academic world, in the law, in Parliament, in journalism, and when all of these had failed to exhaust the versatility of his talents or satisfy his love of the magnificences that only wealth could provide, he entered big business—at the top. All his adult life Lord Birkenhead was a consistent Conservative, of the die-hard Tory strain.
>
> He was a major in the British Army on the Western front at the age of forty-two, Attorney-General of England and Wales at forty-three, and Lord High Chancellor at forty-seven, the

International Newsreel photograph

But the Master of Mockery Had a Heart, Too

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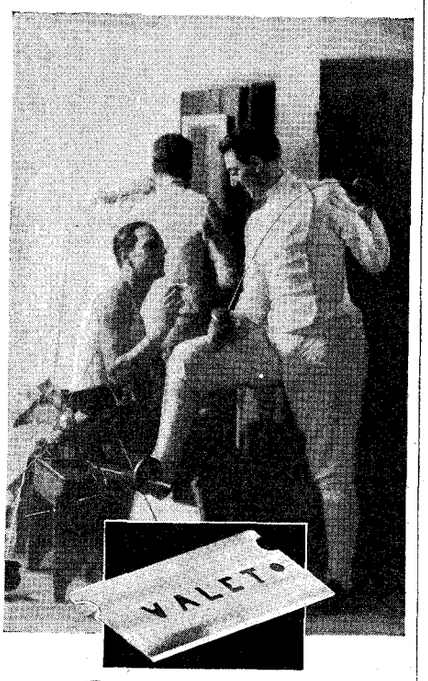
MEN WHO KNOW STEEL PREFER THE VALET
—MEN WHO KNOW FACES PRESCRIBE IT



A TRIUMPH IN STEEL

CHAMPION swordsman, fencing master, sword-maker—heir to the traditional skill of his fellow-countryman D'Artagnan—Louis Senac knows steel.

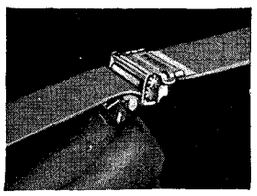
"Fencers love fine steel," he says, "whether in rapier or razor. The new Valet blade is beautifully finished—made of finely tempered steel honed to a marvelously keen edge. I find that every Valet gives the same smooth and comfortable shave."

Valet's marvelous micro-edge glides through your beard and across your face lightly. Made exclusively for the Valet AutoStrop Razor—it is the only blade you do not have to remove for stropping or cleaning.

Make your daily shave a delight with the world's greatest shaving combination—the new Valet blade in the Valet AutoStrop Razor.

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., INC.
656 First Ave., New York
Also Toronto, London, Paris, Milan, Rio de Janeiro

The new blade can be identified by the word "Valet" cut through the steel



The NEW VALET Auto-Strop BLADE

youngest man who ever had sat upon the woolsack. Later he was Secretary of State for India.

IN that capacity, as many observers point out, his uncompromising Toryism resisted the liberalizing movement in Indian affairs—just as it resisted Irish home rule and woman suffrage—and hence "F. E." has been taxed with paving the way for the present troublous condition in India.

Of his personal characteristics, the *Times* correspondent tells us:

Lord Birkenhead was a tall, handsome man, with jet-black hair, vivid blue eyes, a wide brow, and a ruddy complexion.

He drest well, and spoke sharply, yet suavely, with a sure and seemingly casual air.

He played tennis hard and skilfully, knew how to handle a yacht, loved good food, champagne, and rare old brandies, and was a hard, rapid, and sure worker at whatever he put his hand or mind to.

No man in England could argue better than he. He was a master of the knifing gibe that disposes of an opponent in polemics.

He could be virulent and use invective with a disarming casualness. His speeches in political campaigns heartened his friends and were dreaded by his opponents.

He wrote hundreds of articles and a score of books. He was fond of society and the comfortable life of Mayfair and of English country homes, and drove himself hard to earn the money necessary to satisfy his tastes and ambitions. His cigar, which seemed always with him, was as well known in Europe as Stanley Baldwin's pipe or Aristide Briand's cigaret.

SEVERAL writers recall "F. E.'s" maiden speech in the House Commons, to which he was elected at the time of a disastrous Conservative defeat. Ousted from the government benches, Balfour and his handful of surviving followers were dejected. And here Arthur E. Mann reminds us, in a London cable to the New York *World*, that Winston Churchill described the event as follows:

Suddenly, at 10 o'clock, from the back bench there arose an entirely new and, as it seemed, extremely young figure, who for the space of an hour lisped and purred an unceasing series of blistering, glittering, carefully studied and audaciously flung taunts and insults in the teeth of the triumphant majority, and who showed withal such style and adroitness, that the majority was at first startled, then interested, then excited, and finally half disarmed.

The defeated Tories broke into terrific cheers when young Smith sat down, and Lord Balfour, who had just been unseated as Tory Prime Minister, walked over and shook his hand.

"If I should attempt to exhaust the list of the incomparable Smiths who have enriched our national life, I should exhaust your patience," said Lord Birkenhead in an after-dinner speech, the New York *Times* reminds us in an editorial, which runs on:

"F. E." was incomparable in that tribe; in some respects, in any tribe. His energy, gusto, occasional savagery; his inexhaustible vitality, humor, gaiety; his deep sense of the festivities and magnificences of life, recall some figures of the eighteenth century. He won success at the bar early. He hated to work, but could work enormously.

"F. E." was an adroit cross-examiner. He never would take what Rufus Choate called "a rough lick from a judge's tongue" without giving a good deal rougher lick in return.

Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald paid the high tribute of a political opponent whose views often brought him into verbal conflict with the Earl of Birkenhead, according to a London cable in the same newspaper. The Premier is quoted as saying:

"He was truly a wonderful man. His great intellectual capacity was equaled by his deft command in debate of every weapon, both of offense and of defense. To disagree with Lord Birkenhead in no way diminished the extraordinary respect which one had to pay to his powers."

Winston Churchill said: "Lord Birkenhead has been my greatest friend for nearly a quarter of a century. He was the most loyal, faithful, valiant friend any man could have, and a wise, learned, delightful companion.

"These are times when he is needed most. His deeply founded sympathy, his keen, courageous mind, his experience and understanding, his massive system of conclusions, his intellectual independence, and his knowledge of all grave issues now pending make his death at this moment a national impoverishment. His life has closed in the years when he might have made his greatest contributions to the fortunes of the England he loved so well."

ONE gift the good fairies withheld from the cradle of a man of many talents—the gift of tact, comments the New York *Sun*, continuing:

He could describe Sir George Younger's political activities as "the preposterous attempts of a cabin boy to usurp a place on the bridge."

He spoke of Sir Robert Houston, the wealthy shipowner, whose beard remained black much longer than seemed natural, as a "dye-hard"; this pun is believed to have cost the Earl of Birkenhead a considerable legacy from the estate of his friend.

He labeled the American war debt agreement as an "insane and premature settlement."

When he selected the motto for his crest as Earl of Birkenhead, we are reminded, he wittily devised "Faber Meæ Fortunæ," or "Smith of my fortune." But the same wit was often displayed to his own disadvantage, adds *The Sun*, and we read on:

One great service he performed in the negotiations that led to the creation of the Irish Free State. No unlikelier success could have been imagined. Yet the "Galloper" Smith, who had been so zealous an adjutant of Sir Edward Carson in Ulster that many Englishmen had urged that he be hanged for treason, sat down with Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith and settled a problem that men of more conciliatory temper and more diplomatic speech had failed to solve.

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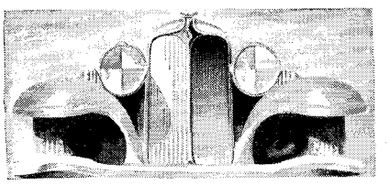
CHRYSLER SIX

4-DOOR, 3-WINDOW ROYAL SEDAN
$795 F. O. B. Factory

Now at new reduced prices . . .

FOR six years Chrysler has definitely led the industry in six-cylinder engineering—so much so that there has consistently been little or no comparison between Chrysler performance and other performance. Today the full force and results of that leadership are summed up and concentrated in this latest Chrysler Six—by six years a better car than the first Chrysler Six—and *at less than half the price!* To produce a Chrysler Six so fine as this at so low a price—*actually the lowest-priced Chrysler Six ever built*—is an accomplishment that even Chrysler had to achieve slowly, by logical steps. Six years of improved design—six years of discovery in scientific engineering—six years of precision craftsmanship—six years of developing the famous Chrysler speed, pick-up and smoothness—all find their full expression in today's Chrysler Six. This price class never before had so fine a car or so great a value. Your nearest Chrysler dealer is eager to prove it to you by actual demonstration.

CHRYSLER SIX NEW LOW PRICES: *Coupe $745; Touring $785; Roadster $785; Royal Coupe $785; 4-Door, 3-Window Royal Sedan $795. F. O. B. Factory.*



NEW CHRYSLER EIGHTS

Two new Straight Eights have won among eights that same leadership that Chrysler has long possessed among sixes.

CHRYSLER EIGHT—*Standard Models—Roadster $1495; Coupe $1495; Sedan $1525—Special Coupe $1535; Special Sedan $1565; Special Convertible Coupe $1665; Sport Roadster (6 wire wheels and trunk rack) $1595.* CHRYSLER IMPERIAL EIGHT—*5-pass. Sedan $2495; Close-Coupled Sedan $2595; 7-pass. Sedan $2695; Sedan Limousine $2895. Imperial prices include choice of six wire or demountable wood wheels, trunk rack and bumpers. All prices f. o. b. factory.*

Chrysler Eight and Imperial Eight closed cars are factory-wired for immediate installation of Transitone, the pioneer automobile radio. Chrysler Six models will be equipped on order.

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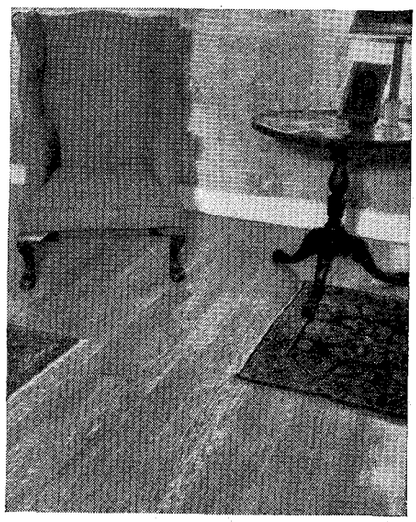

In this Colonial room oak floors are the ideal foundation, they resist the constant wear of many feet, and effectively display rugs and well-designed furniture. Courtesy of Colonial Village, Wayne, Pa.

OAK FLOORS have lived with fine furnishings in every age

FLOORS of oak have a singular way of fitting comfortably into the scheme of things in almost any house. They agree with the Colonial, the English or the French Provincial. Oak was a wood too beautiful in grain and texture, too friendly with the richer, warmer colors of good interiors, and too pleasantly colorful in itself, to escape the canny eyes of master craftsmen. In it they found the perfect background for their furniture, their rugs, their pottery . . . a stout and persevering background which, with their work, was sure to grow more lovely with the years.

And so today, whether you build, buy or rent, insist on having floors of oak. In remodeling an old house, they are the first step in making it livable and attractive. They are an index to the quality of construction. Their presence may be your assurance of value. But aside from their strength and beauty, you will find oak floors economical both in original price and cost of up-keep. Occasional waxing, when needed, is all that ever has to be done to them. It is the simplest and the most efficient care that you can give them. And then their smooth, hard surfaces mean a cleanliness and sanitation beyond question. . . . In all, they are floors within the means of any one . . . floors that stand for economy and utility as well as beauty.

We will be glad to send you literature —also special advice on any flooring problem. Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the United States, 1833 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

THIS MASTER TRADE-MARK *is stamped on the under side of all Oak Flooring produced by members of the Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the United States. It is complete protection for you. Every piece is air-seasoned and kiln-dried, then milled, and thoroughly inspected and accurately graded, insuring uniformly high quality.*

Handsome Adolf, the Man Without a Country

IT WAS only a scrap of paper, but on it were written the conditions under which the parade might be held. Handsome Adolf contemptuously tore it into bits. He brushed back that famous lock of hair on his forehead, perhaps, and stiffened his tall, slender figure. Then—

"Forward, March!" he shouted, his toothbrush mustache, famous as that lock of hair on his brow, bristling with determination.

So, with flags flying and bands blaring, the Fascisti marched through the streets of Coburg—for these were not Italian Fascisti, but Germans, members of the National-Socialist party.

And whenever the Reds made an effort "to break up the formation, they were put to flight by husky youths displaying the Fascist swastika on their left arms," we are told by John Elliott in a copyrighted Berlin dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune.*

International Newsreel photograph

One of Hitler's Latest Oratorical Faces

Thus, according to Mr. Elliott's character study, Handsome Adolf Hitler, the German popular leader, dealt with the Communists some years ago. The Reds, it would seem, held the upper hand in Coburg, and when the dramatic Hitler and his National-Socialists desired to hold a demonstration in the city, they tried to boss them, stating conditions under which they might carry out their programs. We have already seen how little the Communists succeeded. For the German Fascist leader, whom the recent elections have thrown into prominence, and who has all Europe anxiously guessing about his future, as was indicated in an article in our Foreign Comment last week, believed then in summary action. In fact, we are told that Hitler, who is described as a woman-hater and the victim of an inferiority complex, still believes in it.

Later that same day he had occasion to take summary action once more, according to Mr. Elliott's account, in which we read:

When Hitler and his men came to the station to return to Munich, they were informed by Communist railroad workers that no train would be run for them.

Hitler responded by seizing the Communist railmen. He threatened that his men would seize the locomotives and the cars, and run them themselves, and would take the Communists on board. If an accident ensued—as was probable—the Reds would meet death in company with their foes.

The threat had the desired effect.

AND now for proof of the statement that Handsome Adolf still believes in summary action, whether he practises it or not. After he had been catapulted into the center of affairs political by the late elections, he had a chance to outline his program for Germany when he was a witness at the trial in Leipzig of several former officers charged with treason in connection with their political activities. According to a dispatch to *The Herald Tribune:*

The tragic scenes enacted in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, during the French Revolution, when the guillotine swept hundreds of aristocratic heads into wicker baskets, will be repeated in Berlin when the Fascists come into power, Adolf Hitler promised before the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court, during the trial for treason of three former Reichswehr officers; but with the essential difference, he added, that it will not be the lives of the nobility that will be taken in Berlin when "the Third Reich" comes to pass in Germany, but rather, the lives of the Socialists, proletarians, and pacifist professors.

Replying to a question by Chief Justice Baumgarten, who inquired about a passage in the Fascist chieftain's book to the effect that when his party takes over the supreme power, heads will roll in the sand, Herr Hitler replied:

"When our movement conquers, it will establish a court, and before this court the criminals of November, 1918, will have to answer and their crime will then find its expiation. I openly admit that heads will roll then."

Herr Hitler's reference, of course, was to the Socialist leaders who set up the German Republic in the days succeeding the Armistice, and his Fascist sympathizers in the courtroom greeted his words with loud bravos.

"We are not in a theater or at a political mass meeting," Justice Baumgarten sternly warned those present, "but in a court of justice." He added that all expressions of approval or disapproval were strictly forbidden.

In three years, Hitler predicted, his party —now second in numerical strength in the Reichstag—would be the strongest in the country, and when that day of triumph came, the Treaty of Versailles and the Young reparations plan would be tossed into the waste-basket.

NOW this is very tall talk indeed, and it seems all the taller when we consider the past of the talker and the fact that he is a man without a country. Hitler, the press tells us, is not a German citizen. He is an Austrian, but he lost his citizenship when he fought in the German army during the war; and he has not been able to be naturalized in his adopted Fatherland.

(*Continued on page 36*)

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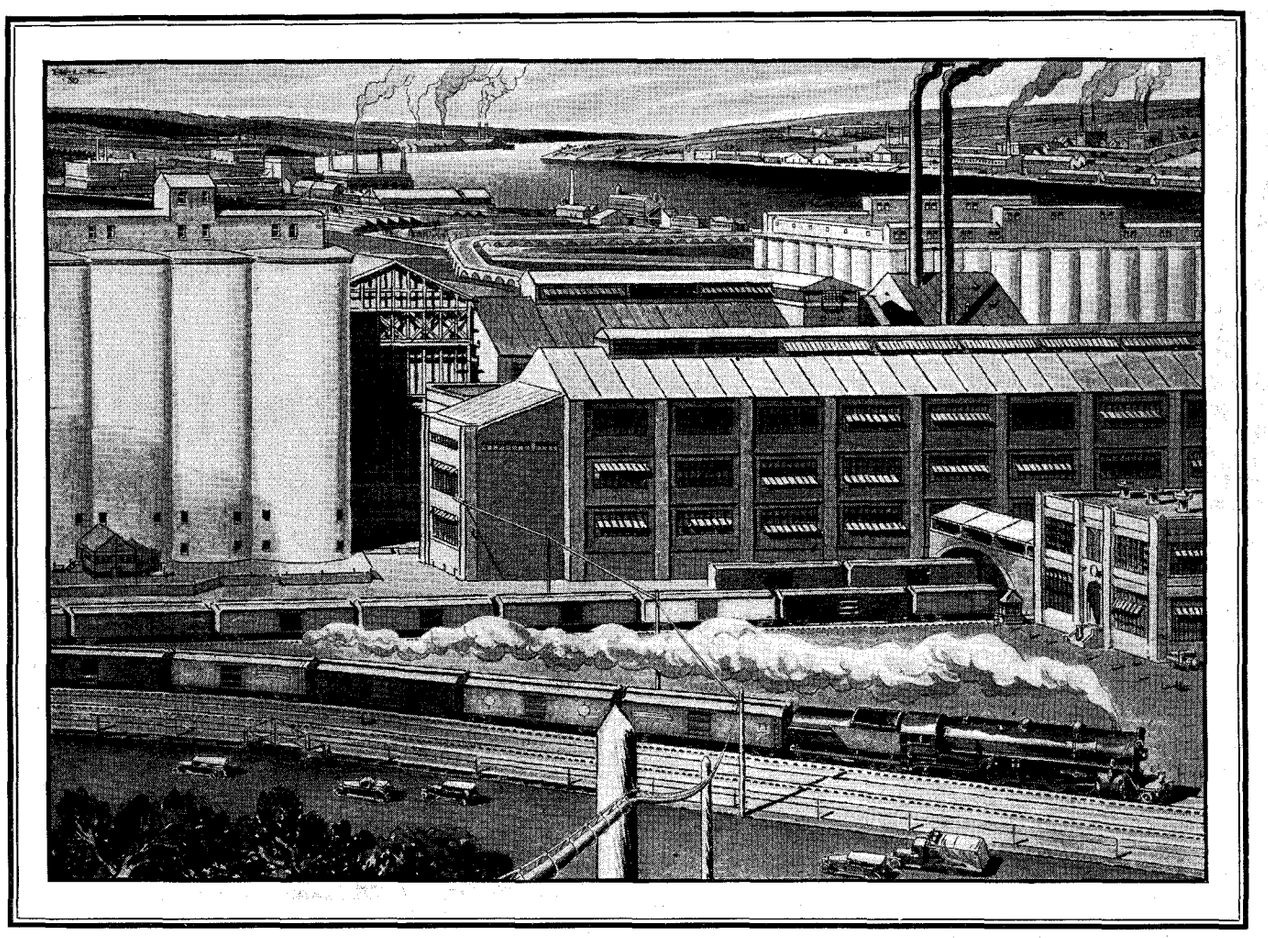

Giants out of the earth

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

No AGE but ours has seen so swift and complete an application of natural forces to the doing of daily tasks. Man's leaping knowledge . . . embodied in industrial plants and laboratories, airplanes and electric locomotives . . . has won new power and freedom. Machines are the symbols of a new relationship with nature. They are the servants of this civilization . . . helping men to extend the limits of their opportunities, to change the character of their life.

Americans have been pre-eminent in this change, for in whatever they do they seek to utilize nature to the utmost. They have taken the power out of the earth and from the running streams. They have made it turn the wheels of their industry and move their products by rail and road. They have made color and variety out of chemistry. They have spun metal in slim wires to carry their voices anywhere with the speed of light . . . and make neighbors of the scattered millions of America.

Joining homes and work places, towns and distant cities, the Bell Telephone System has furnished a new communication for this new age. Forwarding the growth of the nation, giving better and more complete service in advance of the demand, its function has become the indispensable one of furnishing the means of social and business contacts in crowded cities and scattered villages over the length and breadth of a continent.

The Bell System is constantly improving the scope, speed and accuracy of its service. Its work of contributing to the welfare and prosperity of American life goes on with increasing purpose and pace.

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"BLOSSOM TIME" ALL THE TIME in

California and Southern Arizona

The warmth of Spring awaits you. The **Santa Fe** will take you—on **Santa Fe** rails "all the way." You leave on the Santa Fe and arrive on the Santa Fe.

The CHIEF is still chief—the fastest and most exclusive train to Southern California.

Fred Harvey dining service—another distinctive feature.

Make your Pullman reservations early.

Hawaii Boat-Train—Through Pullmans leave New York Jan'y 20 and Feb'y 10, via Santa Fe **"Chief"** from Chicago a day later, connecting at Los Angeles with LASSCO "City of Los Angeles", sailing Jan'y 24 and Feb'y 14.

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Please mail folders checked below:

☐ California Picture Book ☐ The Indian-detours
☐ California Hotel Rates ☐ Arizona Winter
☐ All-expense Tours

(*Continued from page 34*)

He was not always a figure to shake the Bourse and send the Chancellories of Europe into anxious conferences. Far from it. He has come a long way since the day when he was an architect's draftsman, and an even longer way since the more recent time when he was a public laughing-stock and a prisoner. It is the opinion of Mr. Elliott, exprest in his *Herald Tribune* dispatch, that:

Probably not since the days of Louis Napoleon has any politician made a comeback so dramatic as that of Adolf Hitler.

Seven years ago, at the time when Germany was being hit hardest by the occupation of the Ruhr and by the inflation of the German currency, Hitler, in collaboration with General Erich von Ludendorff, staged a putsch in Munich.

It proved a fiasco, and Hitler landed in a German prison. But the episode had made such a laughing-stock of the Fascist leader, in the eyes of the people, that the Reich Government contemptuously released him after a few months, feeling sure that the Republic had nothing to fear from him.

In so doing, the German authorities made a tremendous mistake, as they realize to-day.

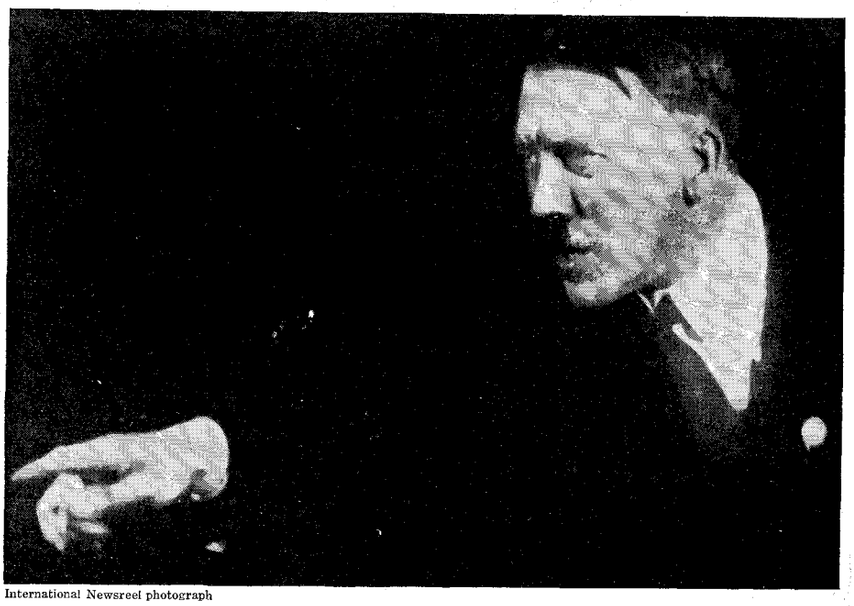
For this erstwhile conspirator, as a result of the recent Reichstag election, heads the party with the second largest representation in the German Parliament, and, if English parliamentary terminology could be applied to German political conditions, he would be entitled to be called "leader of His Majesty's Opposition." To-morrow he will perhaps be "Prime Minister."

Already the prestige of the German Republic has been badly shaken by the success of this prospective dictator. And, altho Berlin laughed when Hitler, at a trial in Leipzig, threatened to behead "the criminals of November, 1918," the laughter had an undertone of nervousness, for Berlin is close to Russia, where once two agitators named Lenin and Trotzky made good their threats, despite the scorn they had aroused in moderates like Miliukoff and Kerensky.

HANDSOME ADOLF has been resurrected politically. And it is ironic to reflect that he owes his resurrection largely to women, even tho he affects, as a strong man, to despise them. We read:

German women are admirers of his good looks, his tall and handsome figure, the lock of dark hair that waves coquettishly over his brow, and his neatly clipt mustache. They call him *Der schoene Adolf* (Handsome Adolf), and *Unser Adolf* (Our Adolf), and do so in tones of rapturous admiration.

Women form a large part of the huge audiences that assemble to hear Hitler speak, and when he expounds in glowing terms the glories of the "Third Reich" which he would institute, these women lead the fervent applause. As he rides along the streets, feminine voices ring out in treble cries of "Hail!" and "Germany, awake!" and clusters of flowers are strewn in his path.



International Newsreel photograph

Heads Will Fall When the Fascists Rule Germany, Cries Hitler

Thousands of German women of the middle class are convinced that this one-time architect's draftsman will design the lines of a new German Empire with glories eclipsing by far those of the Reich built by Bismarck and Von Moltke. In him they see a Siegfried whose avenging sword will wipe out the humiliations inflicted at Compiègne (when the Armistice was concluded) and at Versailles (when the Peace Treaty was signed). And their adulation is augmented, rather than decreased, by Hitler's own attitude toward women—an attitude closely approaching contempt.

HERR HITLER turns out, in Mr. Elliott's account, to be one of those self-made men who had to go to work early in life. As we are told:

The deaths of his parents when he was thirteen forced Hitler to go to Vienna to earn his living. Vienna he abhorred as a "racial Babylon." He lived there only eight years, but those were the most important formative years of his life. Almost all the ideas incorporated in the program of the German Fascists of to-day were acquired by Hitler during his stay in the Austrian capital.

Mr. Elliott goes on to tell us of Herr Hitler's joy at being accepted for German service in the war, of his tears at the

(*Continued on page 40*)

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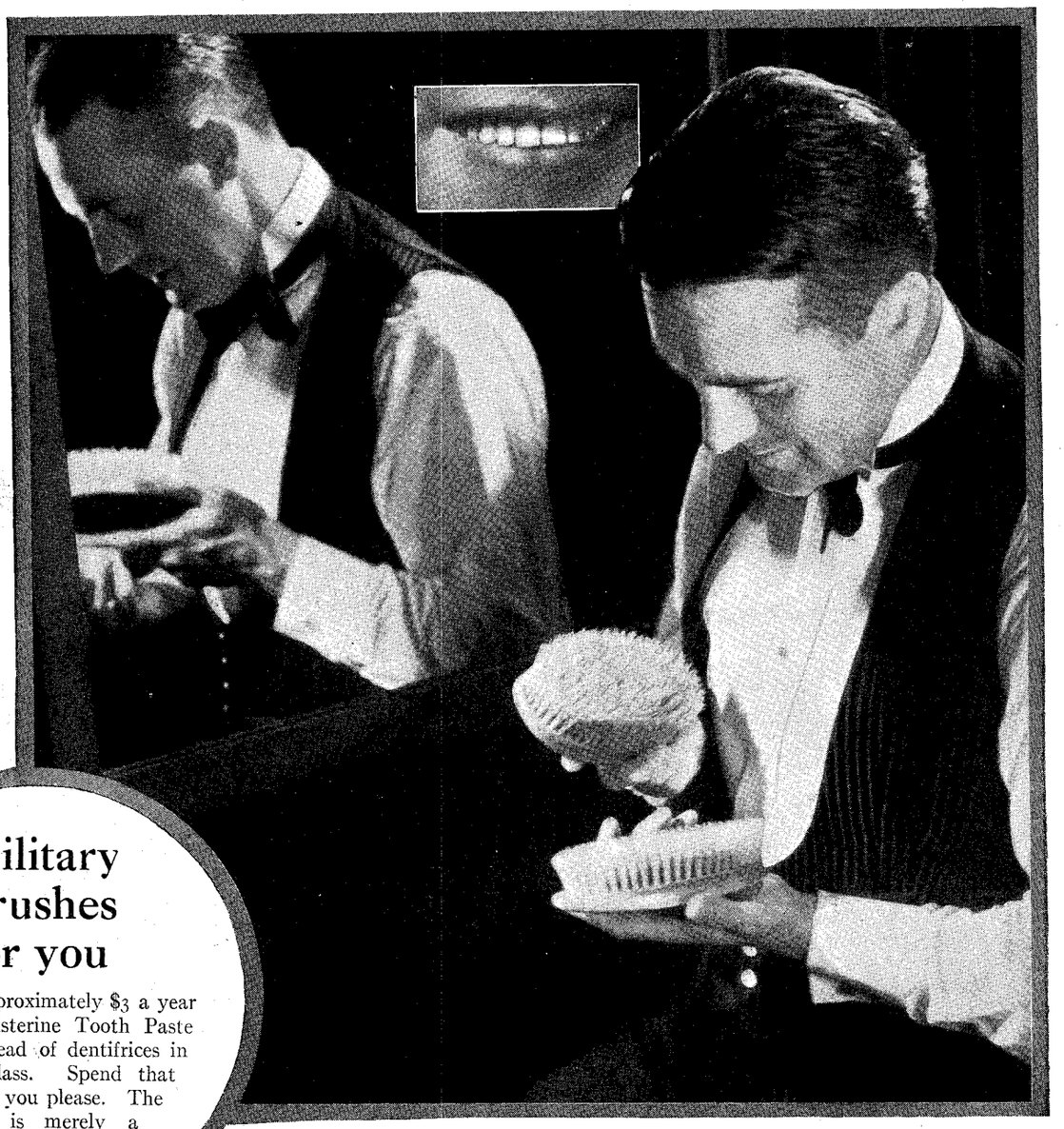


Military Brushes for you

You save approximately $3 a year by using Listerine Tooth Paste at 25c instead of dentifrices in the 50c class. Spend that saving as you please. The above is merely a suggestion.

Expect *more* of this tooth paste . . . *pay less!*

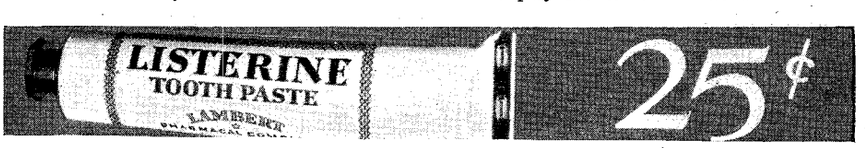
Now millions of critical people are paying *less* for tooth paste and *are getting better results*.

They have found that Listerine Tooth Paste at 25c is the most remarkable value in the tooth paste field. Their own teeth have told them so.

We urge you to try this dentifrice for a month. Compare its quality with that of any tooth paste costing twice as much. Note its fine satin-like texture. Note the absence of harsh soap, and gritty abrasives. Check its results with those accomplished by the dentifrice you are now using. See how much more swiftly Listerine Tooth Paste erases stubborn discolorations and tartar from teeth. How lustrous white and gleaming it leaves them. How thoroughly but how gently it cleanses. And how it cleans, refreshes and invigorates the mouth—the feeling you associate with Listerine itself.

More than 2,000,000 people have discarded old—and costly—favorites for this quality tooth paste at 25c. That you can purchase it at this price is a tribute to our mass buying and quantity production. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste recommend **Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes**



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The Whole when Poisons Collect

Dr. Georges Rosenthal

RIGHT

The celebrated president of the Société Thérapeutique of Paris explains how poisons form in the intestines when food wastes accumulate there. These poisons circulate through the entire body. Health is seriously impaired.

"Keep intestines clean with fresh yeast," Dr. Rosenthal says, "and your health will improve."

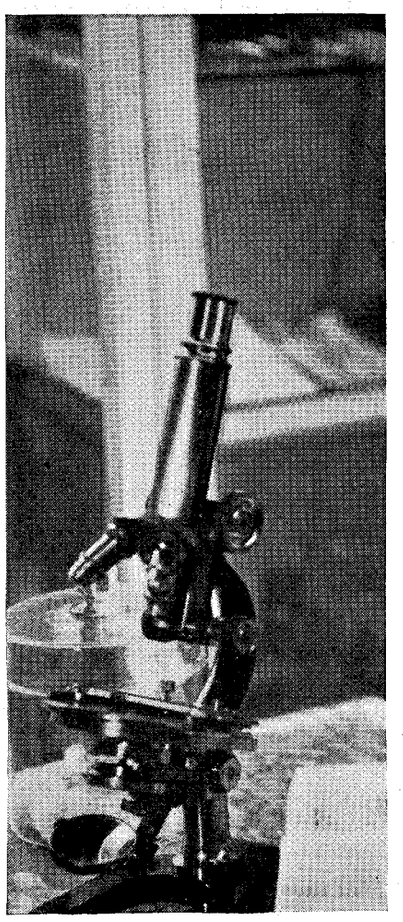
Dr. Maurice Delort

LEFT

Europe's great intestinal specialist, Dr. Delort, is the author of "Consultations on Diseases of the Intestine."

"It is through the digestive tract," he says, "that many infections find their way into the system.

"Yeast," he explains, "stimulates the stomach and intestines and acts as a body cleanser."



Read what they say about a simple food that keeps intestines clean!

Are you worried about your health? About the way you feel?

Do you tire easily, sleep poorly? Are you subject to headaches, indigestion?

Then nine chances out of ten, doctors say, you are suffering from one of the commonest troubles of modern life . . . "intestinal fatigue."

This condition is dangerous. For your body draws its nourishment from the intestinal tract. When intestines become sluggish, poisons collect. Your blood is polluted. Health fades. You are half-well—*half-sick!*

Wouldn't you like to be rid of this condition . . . free to enjoy life at its richest and best?

Then read what two of Europe's greatest physicians advise . . . two men who have spent a large part of their lives in the study of this very trouble.

One of them is Dr. Rosenthal, of the Pasteur Institute, in Paris, a Laureate of the Academy of Medicine of France and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Tells how Yeast Purifies the Body

"Poisons that form in the intestines," Dr. Rosenthal says, "penetrate into the blood and affect the whole body . . . Fresh yeast cleanses the intestinal tract . . . corrects constipation and indigestion, tones up the whole system.

"Coated tongue, bad breath . . . headaches, pimples, etc., are common troubles that clear up when yeast is used."

Now listen to another great French authority . . . Dr. Delort, of the St. Michel Hospital, in Paris. He says:

"Yeast stimulates gastric secretion and encourages the movements of both stomach and intestines. It is effective, harmless."

Fleischmann's Yeast, you know, is just a fresh, pure product of Nature—a *food*, which softens accumulated body wastes and actually tones up "tired" intestinal muscles.

Naturally, when contaminating poisons are cleared away, normal digestion sets in. Appetite picks up. Skin eruptions vanish. You face life with new energy, confidence . . . and a smile!

Don't you owe it to yourself to give

Not a "Cure-all" . . . Fleischmann's Yeast is a Health Food that thousands

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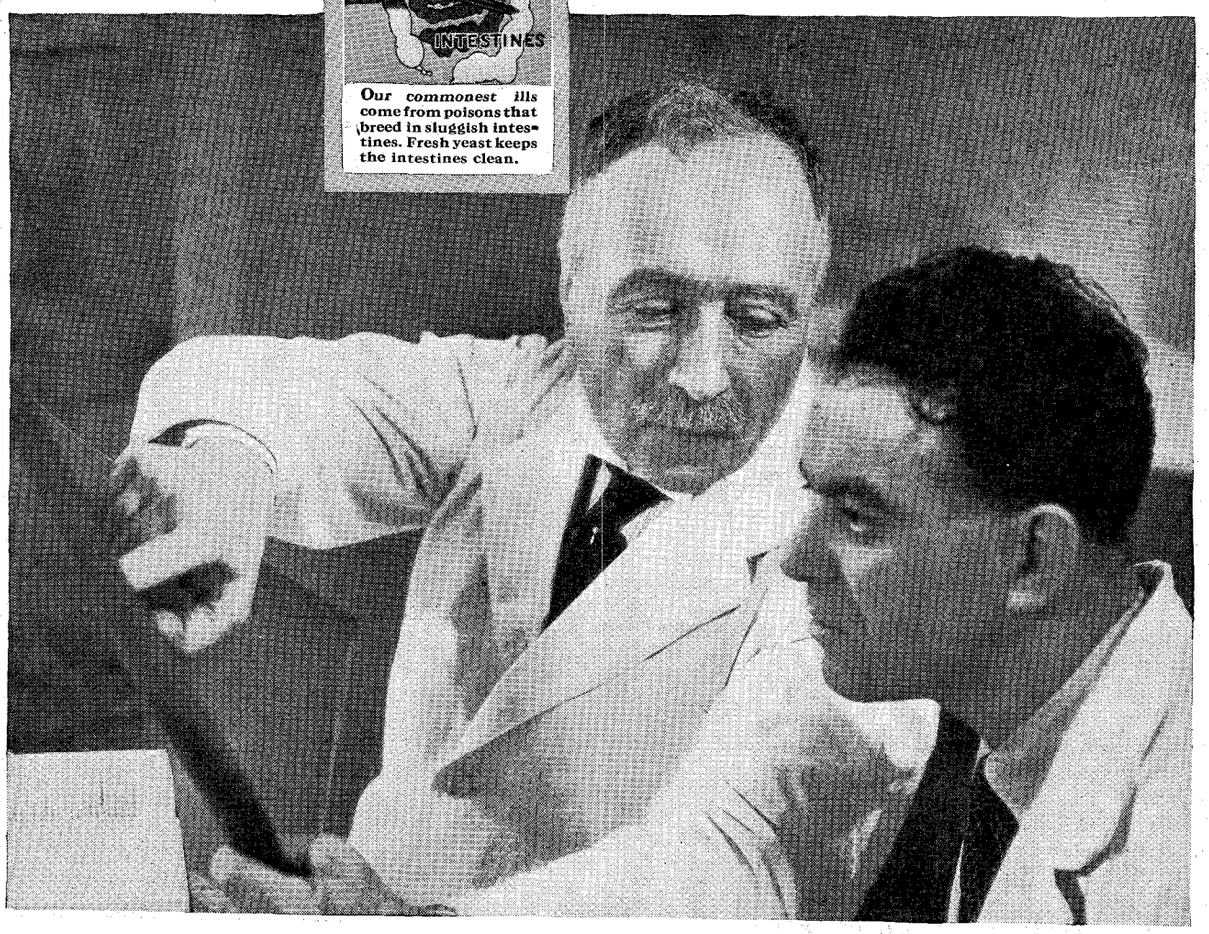
SYSTEM SUFFERS

Here— *explain these Paris Specialists*

Our *commonest* ills come from poisons that breed in sluggish intestines. Fresh yeast keeps the intestines clean.



Fleischmann's Yeast a trial? Just eat 3 cakes every day, before or between meals and at bedtime—plain or in water (hot or cold) or any way you like. Every cake is rich in the indispensable vitamins B, G and D. Get a supply at the nearest grocery, restaurant or soda fountain and start eating it today!

For free booklet on Yeast for Health write Standard Brands Incorporated, 595 Madison Ave., New York City.

What other Great Doctors say:—

PROF. DR. MARTIN MENDELSOHN, of Berlin, declares: "Constipation undermines the whole system. Fresh yeast corrects constipation by stimulating the action of the intestines."

DR. PAUL GERBER, of Vienna's great Rainer Hospital, explains: "Fresh yeast keeps the whole intestinal tract active and clean . . . checks the formation and spread of poisons."

eat three times every day

Their Experiences Illustrate What Doctors Say

(*Below*) "I had been working day and night," *writes* Mr. Albert Rogell *of Los Angeles*. "My health gave way and I developed indigestion. I used to go home armed with bottles and pills. One day my mother suggested Fleischmann's Yeast. It relieved the indigestion and helped me sleep. Today I'm in perfect condition."

(*Below*) "A few years ago," *writes* Mrs. H. C. Van Pelt *of Flushing, N. Y.*, "my system became sluggish and I was so tired that it was a great effort to do my work well . . . It wasn't long after I started eating Fleischmann's Yeast, however, until my tired, sluggish feeling left. Yeast brought back all my old pep."

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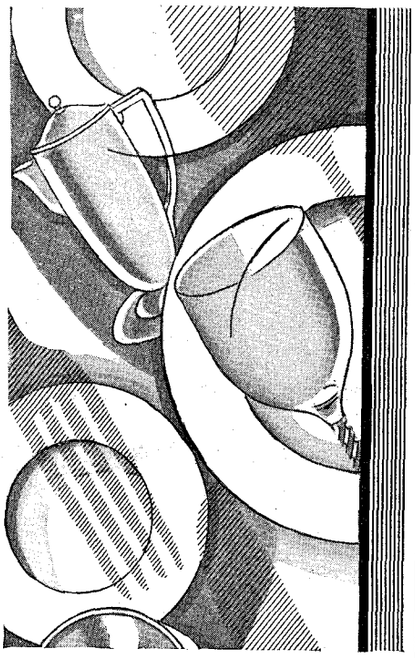

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Send $2 today for 1-lb. gift package of New Yorker Bonbonettes, the delicious new candies. Add 15 cents for points west of Rockies and outside the United States. Address Department 5-D.

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RALPH HITZ · Managing Director

(*Continued from page 36*)

collapse of the Empire, of his discovery of his powers as an orator after joining the Fascists, and of his dislike of intellectuals and their "half-baked ideas." But, it seems, Handsome Adolf has had little formal education, a lack which he feels keenly. As Mr. Elliott suggests, his dislike of intellectuals may be a bit of mental self-defense. We discover:

Hitler, indeed, is keenly aware of his educational shortcomings. He suffers from an inferiority complex. It accounts in part for his jealousy of Dr. Goebbels, the Berlin leader of the Fascist party, and a man who has studied at virtually all the famous universities in Germany. Dr. Goebbels holds a doctor's degree from the University of Heidelberg.

This jealousy may seem inexplicable to an American observer. But for a German politician possession of a degree of doctor of philosophy is almost as essential as it is for a university professor in America.

Leon Trotzky, in his "Memoirs," comments upon the fondness of Socialist leaders in Vienna before the war, for calling one another *Herr Doktor*. Hitler feels his lack of formal education in a country where, as he says truly, the question usually asked first of a man is not, "What can he do?" but "What has he learned?"

When, in 1919, Hitler was hesitating whether to take over leadership of the German Workers' party, his indecision was primarily due to neither his poverty nor his obscurity, but to his lack of a doctor's degree.

A GERMAN who heard him speak in Munich some years ago, is quoted thus by Joseph Shaplen in the New York *Times:*

I look around at my neighbors. At my left sits an old aristocrat, a general in the World War. At my right, in the working clothes of the eastern suburbs of Munich, a man whose honest eyes alone redeem his desperate face. Only after the meeting warms up does he tell me that up to a short time ago he was a convinced Communist, and that only through Hitler has he learned to feel himself a German.

Suddenly, every one jumps up and a roar of applause sweeps through the big hall. Upon the speakers' platform steps a simple, modest-looking, slender man who seems underfed and overworked. His voice certainly is not unpleasant, but neither is it exactly fascinating. Altho the man seems to be in a fever of enthusiasm he remains outwardly calm and restrained.

In astonishment I note that the condescending look of the old general on my left is gradually making way for an expression of rapt attention. "What a remarkable range of knowledge and technical learning," he whispers in my ear. And later, as the accusation of the Government's complicity in Germany's want and misery is presented with almost crushing force, "How fearfully excited the man must be, despite his external calm; he can't have a dry thread on his body!"

My neighbor on the right, the Communist, no longer merely claps his hands in applause; in his eyes I think I see tears.

Dethroning an Oklahoma King

ANOTHER monarch has lost his job and has been turned back to the ranks of the commoners.

Once his crown was glittering and bright, figuratively speaking. Now it is tarnished, dull and battered. Once it was an object of dignity, something to be revered. Now

International Newsreel photograph

Like Mussolini, He Plays on Human Passions

Alvin Rucker tells us in *The Daily Oklahoman* of Oklahoma City, it is "a badge of sorrow and shame." The homage once paid to this king now goes to another.

No, you have not missed the news of another European revolution in reading your daily papers, we hasten to assure you. This particular dethroning occurred in Oklahoma. The dethroned monarch is known as Old Broad, a longhorn steer, and his crown was once a noble pair of spreading horns, measuring seven feet from tip to tip. His kingdom was that herd of longhorns which the Government has assembled at Wichita National Forest near Lawton, Oklahoma, for the purpose of preserving the breed. But a tragedy has befallen Old Broad. He is deprived of his kingship and Villa reigns in his stead. About a year ago, says Mr. Rucker in *The Daily Oklahoman:*

A horn disease or some other blight caused Old Broad's magnificent horns to droop and crumple. To-day the left horn has drooped until the tip is nearly a foot lower than Old Broad's mouth, and the right horn has drooped until it projects at right-angles from the skull.

The resulting appearance is grotesque, and the drooping has set in motion other calamities which have in turn produced physical changes. The fact that one horn is much lower than the mouth limits Old

(*Continued on page 42*)

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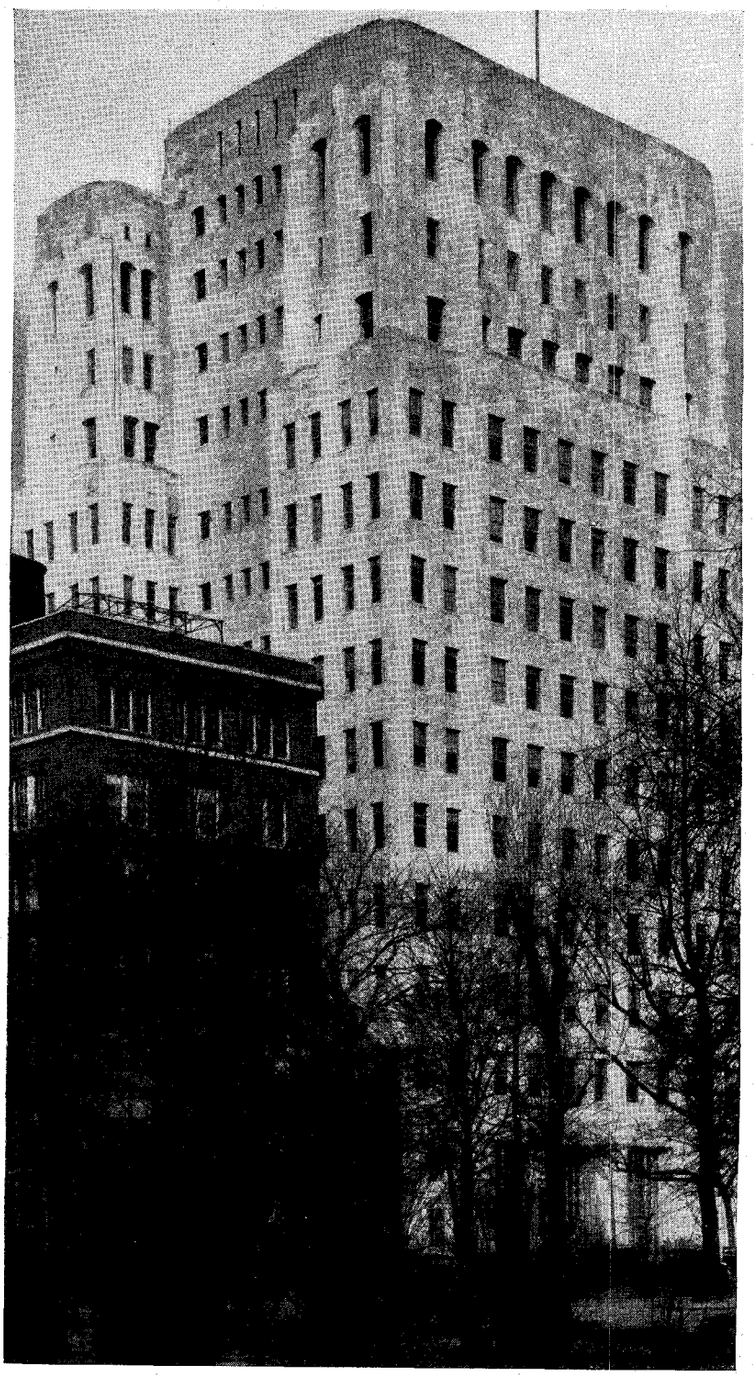
Cross-roads OF INDUSTRY



THE AYER BUILDING, WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

PRODUCTS to be sold in world-wide markets . . . towels by the million . . . cigarettes by the billion . . . meat . . . ginger ale . . . tractors . . . cereal foods produced in staggering quantities . . . these and scores of other merchandising problems are considered daily in the councils of the established advertising agency. Each must be analyzed in the light of special circumstances and conditions. Each must be faced, and solved.

Here, at the cross-roads of industry, the advertising agency looks with unobstructed view down the avenues of steel, of foodstuffs, of textiles . . . into the field of glass-making, of silk and rayon . . . of soap, and pottery, and aeroplanes. It knows, with the precision of first-hand knowledge, what is going on in these industries, and many other industries. It enjoys an unequaled perspective of the business scene.

This perspective of business conditions, this inside knowledge of industry, is a tremendous economic advantage. It permits the advertising agency to focus upon the problems of one manufacturer the combined experience of many. It codifies and gathers into a practical working plan those principles of design, production, and distribution which lie at the root of all successful merchandising.

There is no industrial organization in the world today so big or so ably directed that it cannot benefit by competent advertising counsel. There is not one that can afford to ignore the power of advertising itself—the power of the printed page. And the surest proof of that is to be found in this significant fact . . . that virtually all the leaders of modern American industry are heavy and consistent advertisers.

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WASHINGTON SQUARE • PHILADELPHIA
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SAN FRANCISCO DETROIT LONDON

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SPEND WINTER WHERE IT'S SUMMER-

Australia

AMERICA'S winter is Australia's summer. In Australia one travels *north* toward the tropics. People throng the bathing beaches in January; go to the mountains for skiing in July.

Ask Your Travel Bureau

Here is a continent as large as America, with some of the world's most important cities, with strange birds and curious animals, with scenery that varies from peaceful English downs to jungles hung with brilliant orchids, from forests of giant trees to sub-tropic beaches where mammoth turtles sun themselves.

Every well-informed traveler should know Australia, and the fascinating ports and islands that dot every way en route.

To see how interesting your trip will be, send this coupon for illustrated booklets.

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801 Adam Grant Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. *or* Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Square, London.

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(*Continued from page 40*)

Broad's grazing range to tall grass, and in a short-grass area, during a season of drought tall, lush grass is not abundant. Already Old Broad has lost weight, and his ribs are beginning to show as his flesh shrinks. He was never fat, but until a year ago he was in better flesh than at present.

If his horns droop so as to interfere completely with his reaching grass, whole or partial dehorning will be alternative to hand-feeding. As Old Broad's horns drooped his spirits fell, and to-day he is a pitiful sight compared with his magnificent appearance prior to a year ago.

UNTIL a year ago it was Old Broad who kept watch and ward over the grazing herd, we learn as we read:

No moving object in the pasture escaped his attention. He saw and scented possible danger from afar, and with head thrown up was always the first to trot forward to give battle if necessary. He feared nothing on this planet except a rope in the hands of a mounted man. Without the rope the man and horse could not cope with him in fight or flight.

Some old cattlemen in the area think that possibly the horns froze winter before last, and the drooping is a result of the freezing. Those of that opinion say they base their judgment on observations made years ago when cattle from below the frost line were brought north. Freezing and drooping of horns was rather common before the southern cattle had become acclimated, say the old-timers. Supt. H. H. French and Earl Drummond, forest ranger, however, are inclined to believe the drooping traceable to a horn ailment unconnected with cold.

Old Broad is as undomesticated as ever, and only acute hunger will ever drive him to eating from the hand of man. The proud, defiant toss of his horns, on the approach of unusual objects, is gone, and when disturbed he falls to the rear of Villa, a wonderful specimen of the longhorn-steer breed, now acknowledged herd-leader, but whose horns lack something of the pristine magnificence of Old Broad's horns. Villa is white and yellow, and Old Broad is red. Villa is as savage as Old Broad ever was, and is ready to fight man or beast, in corral or field, at instant notice.

Whitewashing Nero

THE noble and kindly Emperor rushed back to his capital when news of the disaster reached him.

He "took energetic measures to check the flames" that were destroying the city.

But, alas, "his efforts were futile, due, in part, to the headway the fire had already gained, and, in part, to the fact that the city was a gigantic firetrap, and means of saving it were hardly more than rudimentary," Delbert Clark tells us in the Baltimore *Sun*.

For nine days the fire that destroyed Rome raged, and "Nero was powerless to stop it," Mr. Clark explains in his article based on Arthur Weigall's recently published "Nero, the Singing Emperor of Rome" (Putnam's).

This Nero trying desperately to extinguish

(*Continued on page 44*)

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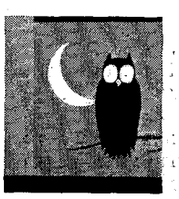

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GROUND OR IN THE BEAN

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Frequent headaches point to an ACID CONDITION

WHEN an over-acid condition casts its shadow upon you, you must force yourself to work, and even pleasures are too great an effort. Appetite lags; the digestion is poor. The whole system suffers.

Laboratory tests show that an over-acid condition is due to errors in our modern diet. But you need not wait to diet your way out of the difficulty.

Take a tablespoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

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Take a little whenever heartburn, sick headaches, nausea, flatulence indigestion or biliousness, show that the digestive system is becoming too acid. Whenever you are taking cold; when sluggishness shows the bowels are clogged. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia has a gentle laxative action.

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PHILLIPS'
Milk of Magnesia

(*Continued from page 42*)

the flames is a Nero far different from the one we have known heretofore—"a fat, near-sighted man in purple robes," his red hair encircled by a wreath of laurel, standing on the roof of a palace, strumming a lute and singing gleefully while the city burns, as Mr. Clark reconstructs the more conventional figure for us.

But one part of the tradition is true, Mr. Weigall admits. Nero did sing while the city burned, but with a difference, as the following quotation from the book shows:

Standing one night on the roof of his pavilion beside his garden-theater, across the Tiber, Nero was so moved by the distant spectacle of the burning city that, in the manner of a professional mourner at a funeral, or one of the bards of old, he took his harp and began to sing a sort of dirge, a lament for Rome, likening the disaster to the burning of Troy. His powerful voice, carried by the wind, came to the ears of the frenzied refugees gathered on the outskirts of the gardens, who soon spread the story that the Emperor, thrilled by the beauty of the conflagration, had drest himself up as a professional musician and was callously singing songs in his theater.

And then Mr. Clark resumes:

The tale, Weigall adds, gave rise to the further rumor that Nero himself had ordered the city set afire. People recalled seeing thieves actually firing houses for purposes of plunder, and told each other that these men must have been Nero's agents.

As Weigall remarks, most modern historians have balked at swallowing the tale that Nero burned Rome, but nevertheless the belief persists.

THE word-picture of Nero as "a fiend who rejoiced in the spectacle of flames eating their way through the proud capital of the 'universe,' a beast who slaughtered friend and foe, relative and stranger, who delighted in the sight of blood, and whiled away the tedium of an emperor's life by inhaling the aroma of scorching Christians," leads Mr. Clark to observe that at times Henry Ford's statement that "history is bunk" seems not far wrong. Reading on:

Arthur Weigall, an Egyptologist of rank and a historian whose dicta must be seriously considered, offers convincing evidence that most of the tales told about the singing Emperor of Rome are either gross exaggeration or the product of biased fancy.

Mr. Weigall draws heavily on the Roman historians Suetonius, Tacitus, and Dion Cassius, compares them, and from their highly prejudiced accounts pieces together an entirely new and rather more plausible portrait of a most-maligned man.

Further, he seeks to explain why a man who at times was a popular ruler has gone down in history as a half-mad incompetent with an overwhelming lust for blood.

THERE are two major reasons, Mr. Clark continues:

Nero, according to the historians of the period, who cordially hated him, was popular with the masses and with such of the patricians as leaned to the gentler ways of life and away from traditional Roman austerity.

He was equally unpopular with the great body of the patricians, the ruling class, who still clung to the old order and preferred stodgy Roman virtue to the more humane culture of the Greeks.

These hard-bitten old fellows were angered when their young Emperor, so carefully trained in the Spartan mode by his mother, turned aside from the straight and narrow and began to play around with the esthetics; they were dismayed when he began to compose poetry; they were horror-struck when he read and sang before private audiences, and they were ripe for revolt when he performed in public.

Nearly every plot that was hatched against Nero was based upon the one fact that he sang in public. The plotters conceded as much when they were caught, tho some of the later attempts at insurrection, fomented by Nero's own friends and confidants, must be laid to personal quarrels or to ambition. There never was a popular revolt.

When his successor, Galba, was murdered after six months, Nero's old friend Otho became Emperor, and as a mark of special distinction was given the title of "Nero."

Such adulation of a man dead and gone is not indicative of the bestial qualities commonly imputed to him. Rather it bespeaks popularity. None of his predecessors in the purple, neither Augustus nor Tiberius, was so honored by the mass.

What, then, was the cause of his unpopularity with the historians? The hatred of the old-line patricians for his Greek ways may well account for the perversion of his portrait during the first few generations after his death.

The indolence of later historians might account for the preservation of this myth, were it not for certain extraneous matter with which the patricians were not concerned. They hated Nero for his singing and his versifying, but they did not look upon him as a beast. It remained for the Christians to add this touch.

The hatred of the Christians for Nero was closely tied up with the famous burning of Rome, we learn as we read on:

To dispose once for all of the charge that he was responsible, Nero started an investigation to determine who, if any one, was actually to blame for the conflagration.

Suspicion fastened itself upon the Christians. This new sect was wholly misunderstood, and in view of their beliefs and assertions at the time, it was not at all illogical that they should have been accused.

They openly asserted that the world would be destroyed, that Jesus Christ would return to reign in kingly splendor over them, and that none who rejected their beliefs would be spared. And there is good evidence that they looked for this consummation in their own time. Many of them firmly believed that the destruction of Rome was the beginning of the world-wide cataclysm that was to mark the return of the Prince of Peace, and said so without hesitation.

Further, they refused to assist in fighting the flames. What more natural than that they should have been suspect?

The result of the investigation was the execution of large numbers of Christians. The mode of execution is in doubt, altho it has been popular to believe that some, at least, were burned in the gardens of Nero.

The evidence on this point is conflicting.

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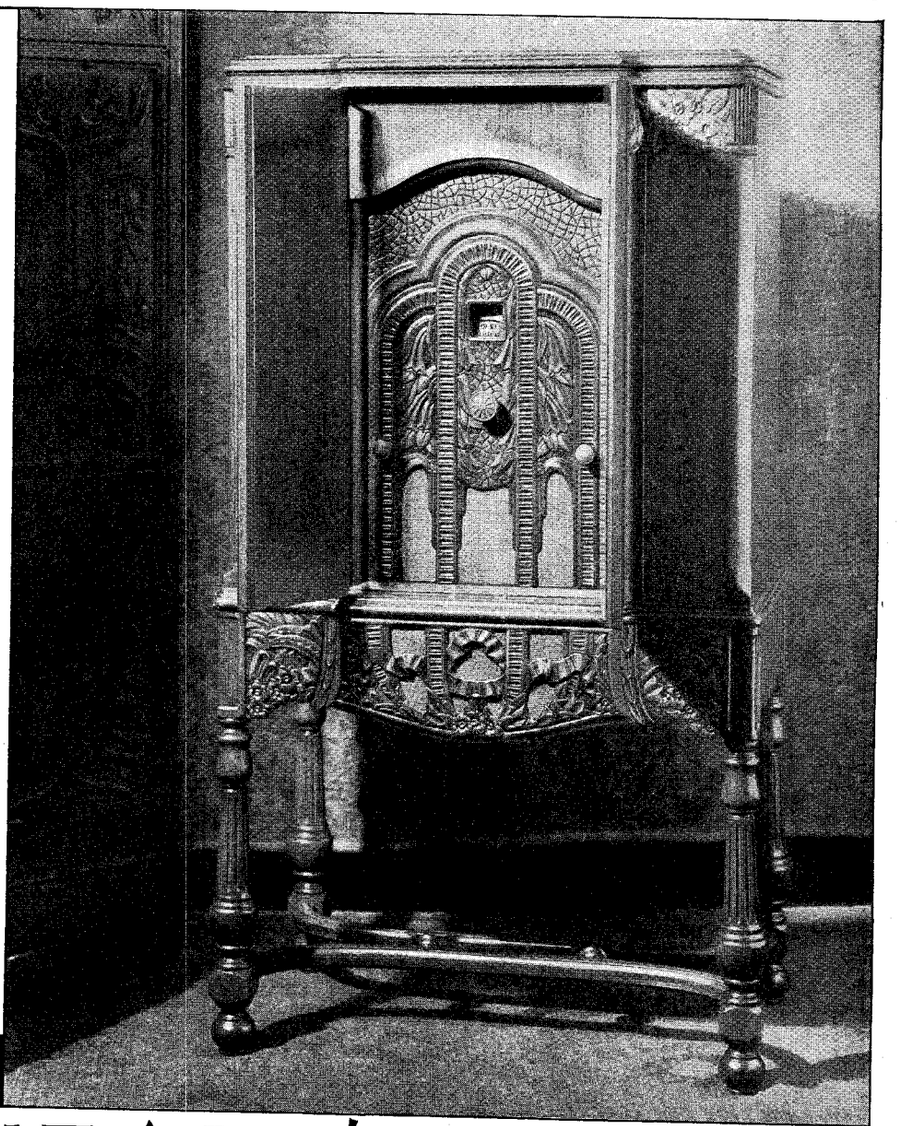

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

In Richard Burton's "The Carpenter Lad and Other Poems" (Bobbs Merrill Company), we find this which seems the authentic voice of Shakespeare:

SHAKESPEARE READS THE KING JAMES VERSION

By Richard Burton

(ANNO DOMINI, 1611)

By the time the King James Version of the Scriptures appeared in 1611 Shakespeare had written all his plays. They contain many hundred references to the Bible, which he therefore must have read in the earlier Tyndale translation.

"Now, by our Lady, here is master speech!
I swear such language is beyond my reach,
Though I (quoth Ben) have skill to marshal words
And make them peal like trumpets, lute like birds.
But here is marvel passing Ben or me,
Our Lord come down to earth, in verity.

"Old Tyndale wrought full well, and I have read
These long, long years his Book by board and bed
And blessed him for it; but this Book of James
Writes up in gold the hundred gloried names
Of them who took from Hebrew or from Greek
The Word of God or of His Jesus meek.

"I'll to the tavern, o'er a stoup of wine
Con once again this Treasure, line by line;
The old, dear Gospel I have loved full well
So fashioned, it shall cast a faery spell
And pluck a heedless world anew from Hell!"

The tragic adventure of the son of Dædalus wore a simple moth-candle aspect to this sixteenth century French poet, who knew not Lindbergh. In the New York *Times:*

ICARUS

By Roselle Mercier Montgomery

(From the French of Philippe Desportes, 1545-1606.)

Here Icarus once fell, the young, the daring,
  Whose wings defied the sun and scaled the sky;
  Here, shorn of plumage, he fell splendidly,
Leaving the earth-bound envious of his faring.
O high adventure of a soul sublime
  Who won to triumph with so small a loss!
  O happy mishap, though he lost fate's toss,
Fame cries him victor down the halls of time!

So strange a journey did not daunt his heart;
  Achievement failed him, but his courage held;
  He gained the burning stars ere he was felled;
Death took him while he played the hero's part;
The sky was his desire, his tomb, a wave—
What dream more splendid, where a nobler grave?

Poets have been adjuring us time out of mind to seize the minute. *The English Review* (London) gives us one who stood waiting too long:

AT FIFTY

By Seymour Poole

I have stood still—a watcher by the wayside
For a procession that has never come.
The day has been fine enough, the road quite pleasant,
And once I caught the far thrill of a drum.
Waiting in hope, I have not been unhappy,
For there were birds, flowers, trees and the open sky;
And, when the time lagged, I made songs and stories
About all these, and about the passers-by.
Then, when I heard it—the incredible music
Of life at last, life to the full and sweet!—
It seems for a minute to be coming toward me:
  But it went down, after all, some one else's street.
No doubt I ought to have tackled life—gone to meet it,
Seized on a banner, become importunate;
But I just wasn't made so, didn't know how to treat it,
And so am lost, like all who hesitate.
There was to have come a place in the procession
That I should have recognized as being my own;
I was to have caught up in color and movement
By one sure hand—to have been no more alone.
But nothing has happened, and the day grows chilly;
A cold bed waits for the going down of the sun:
It seems a curious way to have spent a lifetime—
Strange to be nearing the end of what has never begun.

In *The Lyric* (Roanoke, Va.) Mr. Heath finds thirty an age for reflection and another form of resignation:

PASSING THIRTY

By Monroe Heath

I used to think it mattered if I made
  Some sort of tower for the world to see
  Remaining briefly towards eternity
Beyond the hour when my bones are laid
Beneath the turf, and recollections said.
  To-night, with earth and ocean circling me,
  Immense and silvered spaces set me free:
The difference dies, and young ambitions fade,

It will suffice if, ceasing not too soon
  And not forgetful, I may linger for
  A little while, return, still understand
The mute antiphony of earth and moon;
  Hearing waves rustle, creeping up the shore;
  Watching the white birds skim across the sand.

The New Yorker, with the help of Mr. Hoffenstein, may be a little thoughtless of cat-lovers, but isn't he true to the cat?

TO A CAT

By Samuel Hoffenstein

If Peace and Silence could arise
And walk, and look with living eyes,
And Night her starry cross descend
And stretch herself and be my friend
For shrimps and beef—I'm certain that
They'd be yourself, imperial cat!

You shame of all your jungle sires,
Of tiger-lords and panther-squires,
Well may these mighty warriors spare
To my distress your royal air—
I to my species, you to theirs
Apostate in adjoining chairs.

Here in this little room we dream
Amendments to the primal scheme:
You in your feline terms, of ease,
Catnip, and such urbanities;
I, of a jungle strength to dare to
Smite the three-score ills I'm heir to.

Autolycus dealt in "unconsidered trifles," according to Shakespeare; but another was Son of Hermes and master of thieves, who could make his plunder invisible. From *Bozart* (Atlanta):

VALEDICTORY OF AUTOLYCUS

By William Griffith

I have been singing
  Season on season,
Joyed in birds winging,
And great bells ringing;
  Seen truth in treason.

Love, out of wonder,
  Shapes a religion.
Skies hold no thunder
Straining to sunder
  Eagle and pigeon.

Oddly a cross is
  Being made ready.
Nature embosses
Spring graves with mosses:
  Stay, sexton, steady!

Golgotha looks over
  Fields that are fertile.
Relishing clover,
Bees yet would hover
  In myrrh or myrtle.

Strange flies are coming.
  After wild honey;
Herons are homing,
Vultures are roaming
  Skies not too sunny.

Still to be sowing
  Seeds that hereafter
Men may be mowing;
Gone—may my going
  Stifle no laughter.

We often lack some little thing, and that little the one thing needful. The writer in *The London Mercury* has chosen a most crucial case to point his lamentations:

BALLADE OF MATUTINAL DESOLATION

By H. S. Mackintosh

I was the dupe of Fortune from a boy:—
  The pellets for my air-gun went astray,
  I lost the key of every clockwork toy,
I had a gramophone that wouldn't play;
  My great-aunt left me "pots," but, sad to say,
Her will was damaged in the Zeppelin raids;
  And now that I am old and going grey,
I have a safety-razor, but no blades.

Midas had gold whereof he got no joy:
  Tithonus lived long after life's decay;
To be a social lion must annoy
  The ascetic soul of Mr. Michael A.;
  Jix gained a coronet, but lost his sway
Over his crowd of cranks and dear old maids;
  And Fate has treated me the same old way,
I have a safety-razor, but no blades.

Like Agamemnon at the sack of Troy,
  Who found that conquest really doesn't pay:
Or like the Trojans duped by that decoy,
  The Wooden Horse, my life has gone "agley";
  I share the Bridge-Fiend's querulous dismay
Whose partner trumps his hoarded Ace of Spades; . . .
  The Lord hath given, and hath taken away!
I have a safety-razor, but no blades.

ENVOY

Prince, I'd be pleased to cut your throat to-day,
I feel it's time you joined the Stygian shades:—
  Alas! I have no weapon for the fray,
I have a safety-razor, but no blades.

Not baying the moon, but perhaps guying the moon, which shows the difference between dogs and men. In the London *Spectator:*

MORNING MOON

By A. R. U.

Dawn came and snatched away a million stars,
  And on a canvas pale as far-seen blue . . .
Framed in the branches of the deodars
  With leaves a-quiver newly washed in dew . . .
Painted white bulging palaces, and bars
  Of gold to fringe the crimson avenue.

High up, where wheeling vultures kept their tryst,
  The night had left some tiny strips of grey;
In front were terraces of amethyst
  Where yesterday the shadowed mountains lay.
And at their feet stretched silver lakes of mist
  Round which clung tiny clouds, as flowers gay. . . .

And yet, a lame experimentalist,
That ineffectual moon did still persist.

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Study of Child at the Piano by Anton Brueh

ABOUT OUR CHILDREN

About our children we rear our gayest dreams, clothe them in our most poignant hopes, and probe their futures with a bright fear that is as old as the world. They will be strong and brave . . . they *must* be healthy . . . and to their prosperous door-steps the pleasant people of the world will beat a pathway.

So run our dreams and our hopes. . . . But everything we have and all that we can do must be brought to bear on the effort to make these things come true. In the budding characters we can strive to encourage such few virtues as we, ourselves, had to pass on . . . the small, lithe bodies we can guard and develop . . . but how shall we imprint upon their dawning little personalities that rare glamour that makes the whole world come smiling?

The popular people we see about us are accomplished people . . . accomplished in the manners and arts that generations of culture have tested and found attractive. It is a share in these accomplishments that we must give to our children . . . a share in sport, in dancing, in art, literature and music.

They need not excel in any of these; but their performance in all must be authentic. And this particularly must be the case with their music. That is one reason the Steinway is treasured in important homes where children are being reared in the cultured tradition.

The Steinway brings an authentic inspiration to the child's instruction. It is, in itself, a graceful work of art that develops a sense of artistic values and an appreciation of the utmost in musical expression. . . . And the Steinway, choice of the masters from Wagner to Rachmaninoff, leaves the impressionable young talent unhandicapped, from the all-important first moment, by the distortive influences of practice on less perfect instruments.

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THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS **STEINWAY**

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Instalment Selling Tested by Depression

THAT SHARP BUSINESS REACTION which was to test the great American instalment plan has been with us long enough to persuade many observers that the test has been met successfully.

Indeed, a Chicago economist employed by the National Association of Finance Companies, has been quoted in *The Business Week* as saying:

> Instead of awaiting with anxiety the outcome of the present "severe test of instalment selling," we who are in close touch with the system have been harboring a feeling of regret that the ordeal is so slight that it will probably be claimed hereafter that it really proved nothing after all.

And the officials of this organization, writes one of them, know, from their contact with finance companies all over the country, "that the business throughout 1930 has been quite satisfactory from the standpoint of complete absence of any material increase in defaults, repossessions, and losses; the volume of business has been less than in 1929, but still it has been substantial."

Thus the optimistic newspaper editorials on this subject which were quoted in these pages a few weeks ago, are supplemented by the findings of those most closely in touch with the facts.

Reports of various leading finance companies contain still more testimony. For instance, the latest semi-annual report of such a prominent concern as the Commercial Credit Company of Baltimore, leads a New Jersey daily to remark that in this year of uncertainty "instalment credit systems are shown to have a more definite stability than any other form of credit." In a letter to the stockholders accompanying this report, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore corporation says:

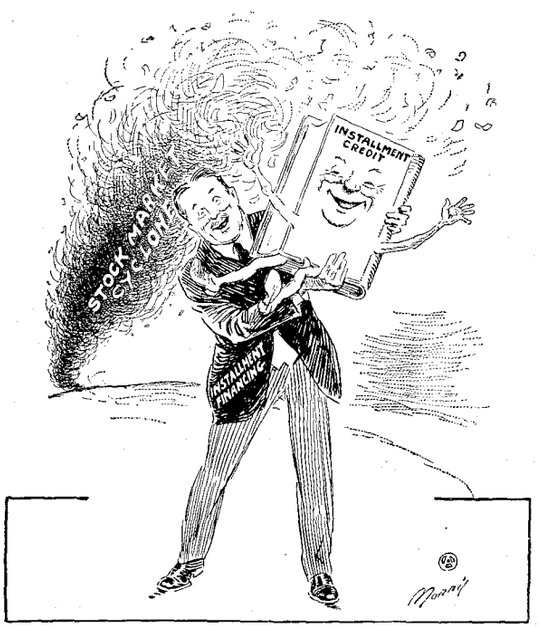
> While the operating results are less favorable than for the six months ended June 30, 1929, they are better than probably has been generally anticipated.
>
> As was expected, existing adverse business conditions substantially increased past dues, repossessions, losses, and as a result thereof, management expenses.
>
> For some time past, current repossessions of automobiles and current losses have again been about normal, which now facilitates reduction in management expenses, and lower-interest rates on borrowed money will have an increasing favorable effect. Repossessions of articles, other than automobiles, continue to be insignificant.

THE theory has sometimes been advanced "that an enormous hangover of last year's instalment buying is holding down the purchasing power of the public at this time and retarding business recovery." But this argument, insists *The N. A. F. C. News*, may be rebutted successfully by figures showing that nearly 60 per cent. of last year's retail instalment paper and 90 per cent. of the wholesale paper had already been liquidated by the end of the year. In other words, "60 per cent. of last year's instalment buying has been paid for by the year's end," and "probably 90 per cent. of it has been paid off by now." The figures mentioned were obtained by this Chicago organ of the National Association of Finance Companies from 139 financing corporations including all the large national companies. Their 1929 business is classified as follows:

Retail automobile paper	$1,583,850,500	55.0%
Other retail paper	392,907,066	13.6%
Wholesale financing	904,236,756	31.4%
Total	$2,880,994,322	100.0%

AND these additional figures are given to show how rapidly this great volume of 1929 business is being liquidated:

	Retail	*Wholesale*	*Total*
Volume for year	$1,976,757,566	$904,236,716	$2,880,994,322
Outstanding at end	812,123,814	95,010,492	907,134,306
Per cent. outstanding	41.1	10.5	31.5



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It Weathered the Storm

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

An interesting recent discussion of the relation between instalment sales and business depression comes in an article in *Chicago Commerce* (published by the Chicago Association of Commerce) written by Milan V. Ayres, the economist already quoted, who acts as analyst for the National Association of Finance Companies. He makes a rough estimate that the total annual instalment sales run to about $6,000,000,000; that a quarter of the price being paid down, $4,500,000,000 is left owing; and that the average debt outstanding at any time amounts to only about half of the debt annually created, or about two and a quarter billions. Of the $4,500,000,000 of instalment contracts the finance companies buy two and a half billion dollars, we are told.

PREDICTIONS that instalment selling would bring on business depression or that the present depression may have been caused or made worse by instalment selling, are dismissed by Mr. Ayres, first with the remark that we have had depressions at intervals throughout our history, and this is the first time that instalment selling was ever blamed.

Then there is the argument that instalment buying is cumulative, and finally reaches a point where people would have to stop buying to let income catch up with expenditure, and thus bring on a depression. This Mr. Ayres answers by referring to the figure already quoted, showing that practically all of the 1929 buying has already been paid for.

And there is the argument of Messrs. Foster and Catchings that instalment selling speeds up business, but that this effect can only be repeated by increasing the dose year after year, "until the dose becomes intolerable, after which there must be a relapse." This is not what has happened, retorts Mr. Ayres:

> The stimulating effect of instalment selling is not mainly to increase the amount of money spent for goods; it is, on the contrary, chiefly to permit the making and selling of a great quantity of relatively costly goods which otherwise would not be made at all. It has caused the American people to work harder, produce more, earn more, and spend more. There has been no such pyramiding of instalment sales or instalment debt as the Foster and Catchings theory would require.

And there were bankers who feared that when a depression came there would be a great mass of frozen credit because the

(*Continued on page 50*)

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FINANCIAL HISTORY

has a way of repeating itself...

The public mind swings from one extreme to the other . . . Last year marked the climax of a period during which the conservative attitude toward investment was singularly lacking. The reaction of many is now to seek ultra-safety . . . causing unusual demand for the limited supply of that type of bonds which are best known and most marketable. The usual market for so-called "gilt-edged" bonds is thus expanded and prices have gone up accordingly.

Not everybody needs the kind of bonds which have been most in demand lately . . . Banks, insurance companies, institutions, trustees and corporations are logically the largest purchasers of highly marketable issues . . . to provide quickly liquidable assets or to meet requirements of law governing their investments . . . Most individual investors' needs are likely to be better met by sound bonds which afford ample safety . . . and with it the highest consistent rate of income.

Not since 1920-21 has there been a time when bonds of the sort which may be put away and safely held for income, could be obtained at prices and at rates of yield comparable to those available today.

Many readers of this statement may have purchased bond income back in 1920-21 and enjoyed, in the intervening years, a rate of return which seemed too good to be true . . . Looking back over the records of that former period of bond bargains, we find that this house was then offering a number of diversified 5 per cent coupon bonds at prices to yield the investor from 6.90 per cent to 13.20 per cent in income . . . Now, many of these same bonds are selling to yield from 4.30 per cent to 6.80 per cent.

Such financial history has a way of repeating itself.

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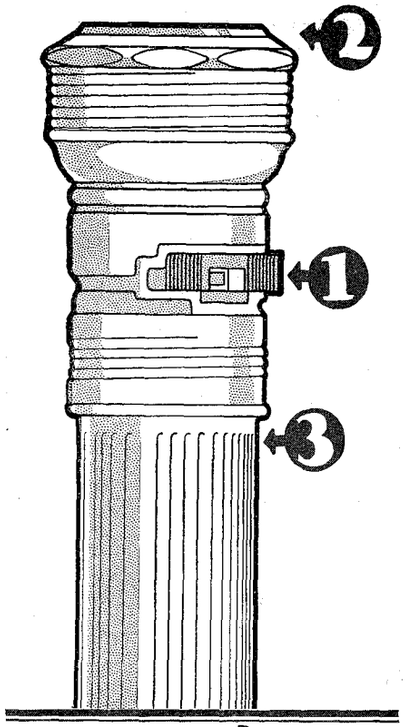

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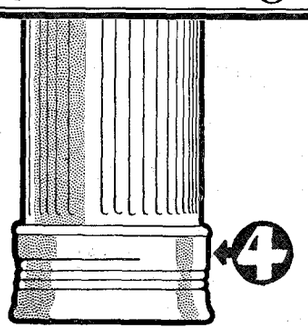

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(Continued from page 48)

finance companies, unable to collect from instalment buyers, would, in turn, be unable to repay their bank loans. To recent inquirers voicing such fears, Mr. Ayres was able to reply in this manner, he says:

We have been obliged to tell them that finance companies were weathering the depression much better than the general run of concerns, and that their only complaint was lack of sufficient business. There has been some increase in delinquent accounts and repossessions, but not enough to cause any trouble.

The frozen credits have failed to materialize.

This ought to have been expected, because it has been the uniform experience of instalment sellers for the past hundred years that instalment accounts are paid with very nearly the same regularity in good times as in bad.

The reasons for this are simple.

First, the instalment risk is highly diversified, like the risk of an insurance company. It is spread over many classes of people.

Second, the instalment buyer will usually strain all his resources to complete payments, rather than lose what he has put in.

Third, in the worst depression, not nearly so large a percentage of the people are thrown out of work as we are apt to suppose.

In fact, Mr. Ayres comes to the conclusion that in time of depression finance-company paper "is much safer and more liquid than the paper of average business and industrial concerns."

Far from considering it an added influence toward depressing business, Mr. A. E. Duncan, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Credit Company, is inclined to ask whether there could be any continued prosperity without instalment buying.

In an address which has been widely circulated in pamphlet form, Mr. Duncan points out that as 75 per cent. of all automobiles are sold on time, based on 1929 figures—if there had been no instalment sales, 4,238,250 automobiles with a retail value of $3,500,000,000 would not have been produced and sold; and in consequence, 2,750,844 car-loads of automotive freight would not have been shipped; 320,594 persons employed in automobile factories alone would not have received $75,478,810 in wages. And then we are asked to think of all the steel, copper, aluminum, lumber, glass, leather, etc., that would not have been produced if it had not been for all these automobiles sold on time. Of course many other things besides automobiles are sold on the instalment plan. So the conclusion comes:

A similar computation applied to all merchandise instalment buying would quickly convince even the pessimist that we had better continue to live and prosper with sound instalment buying and eliminate the unsound, than to even think of living under such an economic revolution as the result from the entire discontinuance of instalment buying.

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Britain Still the Home of Thrift

CHANCELLOR SNOWDEN'S description of Great Britain as the "traditional home of thrift," still holds good, insists the London *Daily Telegraph*, notwithstanding business depression and unemployment, "and despite the lure of the cinema and of the motor-car." The London daily has been checking up, and finds that the small investments of the nation are still increasing, which would seem to indicate that "the inherent thriftiness of the people has been strengthened, rather than weakened."

The small savings of the nation, we are told, add up to the gigantic total of £1,932,000,000, the equivalent of £45 per head of the country's population, which is invested as follows:

Savings certificates remaining invested principal	£361,000,000
Savings certificates, accrued interest	122,000,000
Post Office Savings Bank, deposits	284,000,000
Govt. securities held for depositors	191,000,000
Trustee savings banks, deposits	77,000 000
Trustee special investment department	50,000,000
Trustee Govt. securities held for depositors	38,000,000
Other savings banks, deposits	53,000,000
Building societies share capital and deposits	255,000,000
Industrial assurance	217,000,000
Industrial and provident societies	174,000000
Friendly societies	100,000,000
Trade-unions	10,000,000

The two directions in which the saving tendency has been most pronounced are in the purchases of National Savings Certificates, and of house property. We read:

Since they were instituted in 1916, nearly a thousand million savings certificates have been sold, over 900,000,000 since the war, and the amount advanced per annum by the building societies for the purchase of homes jumped from £15,840,961 in 1919 to £58,664,684 in 1928, according to the latest available figures.

Steadily, week by week, good times and bad, savings certificates to the number of round about a million, or 100 every minute of the day and night, are sold. Up to date no less than £770,938,507 has been paid for these certificates, a considerable proportion of it by purchases of single certificates.

Whereas, in the first year of their institution, 22,560,880 certificates were bought, during the past four years, the period corresponding with the decline in our industrial activity, the annual figure has twice topped fifty millions, and has not been below forty millions. This year the average is well maintained, as the following table for the period shows:

	Yearly Total	*Cash Value*
1927	44,626,573	£35,701,259
1928	52,197,513	41,758,010
1929	52,088,777	41,671,022
1930 (to September 6)	39,232,565	31,386,052

THE propaganda of the National Savings Committee is given credit by *The Daily Telegraph* for much of this growth. This organization, we are told, has been very successful in forming savings associations in schools, workshops, and elsewhere. And this is not all—

The Post-office Savings Bank also continues to provide a most useful means of promoting thrift among the working classes

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Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
General Electric
Westinghouse Electric
Western Union Telegraph

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Insurance companies, friendly societies, and trade-unions have also furnished considerable sums as loans for house purchase.

There has to be taken into account, too, the huge numbers of endowment-insurance policies in existence, representing millions of pounds, a form of saving never more popular than it is to-day, and one that attracts rich and poor alike.

Should Corporations "Disgorge" Their Surpluses?

"UNEMPLOYMENT would be relieved and business stimulated if corporations would distribute their surpluses to the stockholders to whom they belong. To hold large surpluses at a time of business emergency is to stand in the way of a revival of business activity."

These points, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, were recently made by Mr. Kenneth C. Hogate, of Dow, Jones, and Company, at a recent luncheon. Mr. Hogate, it seems, referred to the fact that corporations at the height of the Wall Street boom were loaning around $4,000,000,000 in order to profit by the high rates for call-money. When the crash came, the corporations took the money back, but did not distribute it to their stockholders. Mr. Hogate is quoted as saying:

If the corporations of this country would disgorge themselves of their surplus cash and pay it to its rightful owners—the stockholders—a sum which might approach $4,000,000,000 would flow into the channels of trade, and frozen cash would be put to work for the alleviation of unemployment and the stimulation of business.

THIS statement appeals to *The Wall Street Journal*, as it is based on the idea that a revival of business activity must wait upon the spending power of the ultimate consumer. And the New York daily goes on to comment editorially:

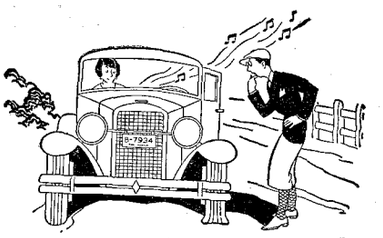
Capital and labor must receive their wages; but these come only through the sale of goods and services.

Pile them mountain high and yet, if they are not moved into consumption, nothing but stagnation will ensue.

Goods and services, however, can not be moved into consumption unless there is individual purchasing power, and this comes only from savings and income.

The surplus in the hands of a corporation above a reasonable amount represents money held from the income of would-be consumers of goods, and decreases their purchasing power accordingly.

A dollar in an individual income travels



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much faster and works harder than one held in a surplus account. It passes from hand to hand, here paying for goods to be consumed, there calling for services, and passing on and on, into and through many different hands, creating activity that finally reaches back to the producer of goods and employer of labor, thus creating further spending power through earned income.

The story of those dollars is that of the nimble sixpence.

The moral is to release the sixpences and let them speed up the work of moving goods into actual consumption.

Drought Damage Summed Up

IT is now possible to make a reasonably accurate estimate of the damage done by the summer's drought.

A shortage of 300,000,000,000 tons of water in some of the richest agricultural territory of the country was bound to leave its effects. In the final analysis, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Cleveland Trust Company, thinks the purchasing power of our farmers will be reduced something like 12 per cent. below last year by reason of this calamity.

The drought, it will be remembered, was acute along the valleys of the Potomac, Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers. In some of the States it was the worst drought on record, and, in most of the territory affected, it was the most serious for thirty years. During the seven months ending with August, the rainfall was 45 per cent. below normal, according to observations taken in representative corn-belt cities.

The reflections of the Cleveland statistician appear as follows in a recent issue of the Cleveland Trust Company's *Business Bulletin*:

The drought has caused a great deal of damage, particularly to the corn crop.

It will inevitably result in a considerable curtailment of rural purchasing power. If it had continued with unabated severity just a little longer, it would have attained the proportions of a national calamity. During July and August, it was an important factor in depressing business sentiment.

It seems now to have come definitely to a termination, and while it must take a foremost place among the conditions that have affected business adversely in this year of depression, its bad results must be considered as temporary rather than permanent, and of distinctly less severity than they threatened to be just a few weeks ago.

The serious harm done by the drought appears to be mainly confined to some 640 counties, where destruction of crops has proceeded to a point that precludes any great degree of recovery. This is about one-fifth of all the counties in the United States.

The most serious losses are in the crops that are primarily consumed as feed by domestic animals.

The crops hardest hit are corn and hay.

Despite some advance in agricultural prices, it now seems probable that the money income of American farmers may be reduced in 1930 by something like 12 per cent. below that of last year.

This constitutes a serious curtailment in agricultural purchasing power.

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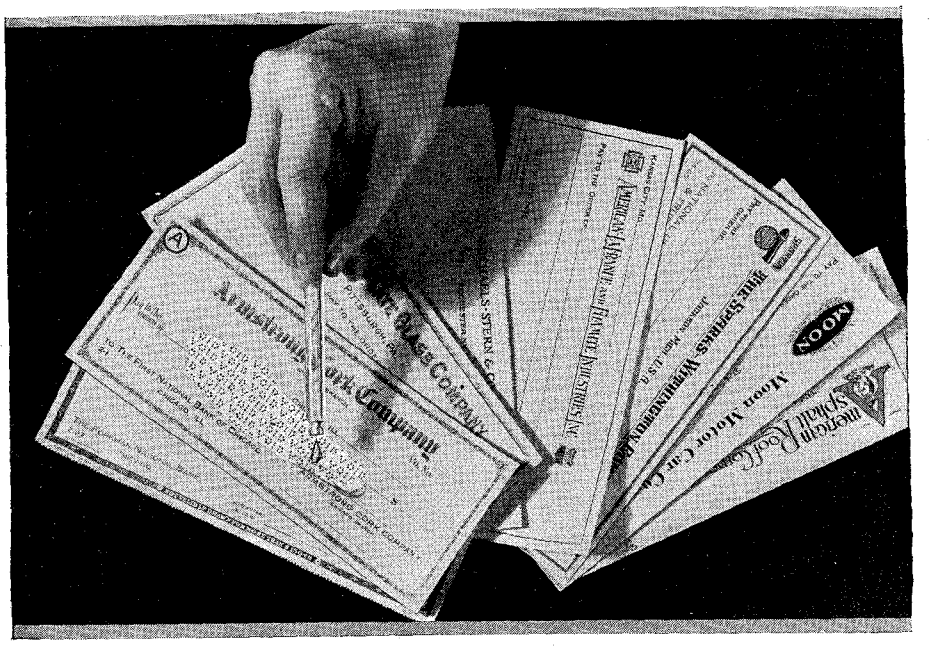

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The Singing Shave

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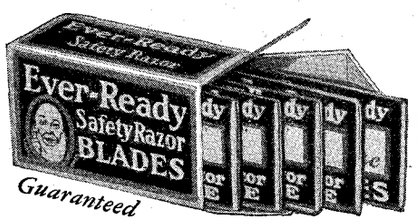
Ever-Ready BLADES



THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Ki-Yi-Yi!—"What is puppy love?"
"The beginning of a dog's life."—*Boston Transcript.*

Getting Its Number.—FATHER (awaiting the news)—"Well, nurse, will it use a razor or a lipstick?"—*Pullman News.*

Office Research.—AUDITOR—"Now, let's see your pink slips."
MISS FILING CLERK—"Sir!"—*Virginia Reel.*

How Dad Felt.—TOMMY—"Why do you suppose Adam was created first?"
DAD—"Oh, perhaps to give him a chance to say something."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Breakfast Nook Repartee.—"Anybody would think I was nothing but the charwoman!"
"Especially if they saw this toast!"—*Life.*

Service Plus.—BILLFUZZ—"I wonder if that fat old girl over there is really trying to flirt with me?"
GOODMAN—"I can easily find out by asking her; she is my wife."—*Pathfinder.*

Broadminded.—"Did I leave an umbrella here, yesterday?"
"What kind of an umbrella?"
"Oh, any kind. I'm not fussy."—*Boston Transcript.*

It's a Topsy-Turvy World.—"Times certainly have changed," sighed Smith.
"How so?" asked Robinson.
"Why, at a little family party last night, the women talked politics while the men got off in a corner and exchanged recipes."—*New York Times.*

Hymn of Hate.—Two Negroes who had been engaged to mow the lawn of a big hotel were quarreling.
"Niggah," said one, "does yew know whut I done wish? I done wish dat hotel yonder had a thousan' rooms in it, and that yew wuz laid out daid in e'vy room!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Making of a Home Body.—MR. YEARWED—"A bunch of pretty college girls have opened a mending shop near my office. I think I'll turn all my socks over to them."
HIS WIFE—"Poor boy. I have neglected your socks. But leave them with me. I like to darn. I really do."—*Boston Globe.*

Wuss, Wusser, Wussest.—Sambo, a Southern darkey, married Liza. In about two weeks he came to the reverend gentleman who had tied the knot, looking as if he had lost his last friend in the world.
"What's the matter, Sambo; aren't you happy?" the preacher inquired.
"No, suh, pahson. Ah wants a divorce."
"I'm sorry to hear that, Sambo, but you must remember that you took Liza for better or worse."
"Ah knows dat, pahson, but she's wuss dan ah took her fo'."—*News Bureau, quoted by the Christian Leader.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Spanking Improvement.—For Sale—Sideway Reversible Baby.—*West Vancouver News.*

Back to the Icebox.—After the literary program, refreshments were saved by the hostess.—*Burlington (Vt.) paper.*

Count 'Em.—A real Breakfast treat—2 Corn Flakes, ½ Pt. Cream, 24c.—*Portland, Oregon, grocer's handbill.*

Face Lifted?—REFINISHED middle-aged woman wishes position as housekeeper and companion.—*Ad in the Topeka Capital.*

That Tom Thumb Craze.—For Sale—Fine Holstein bull calf. Sired by a 36 lb. bull.—*Coldwater (Mich.) Daily Reporter.*

Mighty Considerate.—
LEVIATHAN RAMS 2 BARGES,
BUT LEAVES N. Y. UNDAMAGED
—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

They Deserved To.—The Bedford Band, resplendent in blue capes lined with white trousers led the Virginians.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Ay! There's the Rub.—The star witness against both Mooney and Billings has a unique record for lying, if one can believe him.—*Berkeley (Calif.) Gazette.*

Harry's Hard Luck.—Mrs. Claire Brooks and the car driven by Harry Johnson collided Wednesday near Bratrude's hardware. Some damage was done to Harry's car.—*Renville (Minn.) Farmer.*

Yum Yum.—WOMEN—Also college or high-school assorted nuts. Big earnings, pleasant girls to take orders for delicious occupation.—*Ad in Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Relief at Last.—
HELL'S HEROES
IT'S COOL INSIDE
—*Sign in front of a Minneapolis movie-theater.*

Cave Man.—After Governor Baldridge watched the lion perform, he was taken to Main Street and fed twenty-five pounds of raw meat in front of the Fox Theater.—*Idaho Statesman.*

Giving the Low-Down.—This enables a tariff commission (appointed by the President) to make investigations, and raise individual rates up or down.—THE LITERARY DIGEST, *spiked by our ruthless scouts.*

Uncle Sam and the Ladies.—Animals for breeding purposes: Citizens, female, marrying foreigner.—Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband.—*United States Tariff, with Customs Administrative Provisions.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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amateur.—"M. A.," Muncie, Ind.—The "t" in this word should be sounded as "t," *not* as "ch," and the digraph "eu" should be given the sound of "u" as in *burn—am'a-tur.*

borax; layman.—"H. W. S.," Charleston, S. C.—*Borax* is derived from the Latin *boracum.* The Romans derived it from the Arabic *buraq,* who themselves derived it from the Persian *burah.*

Layman is from Middle English *lay,* meaning "pertaining to the laity." The term is derived from Old French *lai,* meaning "secular or belonging to the laity." The French took it from the Latin *laicus,* "belonging to the people." The Greek form is *laikos,* from the Greek *laos.* The root of this term is uncertain.

drought, drouth, drowth.—"C. A. S.," Gulfport, Miss.—*Drought* is the form established in standard English; *drouth* or *drowth* is that established in the English of the Scots and in the Northern dialects. The latter form has been used freely by English poets and authors.

Historically, *drouthe* was the form first used in literature, and this is found in Langland's "Vision of Piers Plowman" (1393). In Trevisa's writings, it was rendered *droughte* (1398), but in Galfridus's "Promptorium Parvulorum," it was spelled *drowte* (1440). In 1535 Coverdale, in the *First Book of Kings* (ch. xvii) spelled it *drouth.* Middleton in his play, "The Chaste Maid" (act v, sc. 1) adopted the same form (1620); Evelyn in 1658 followed suit; Milton did the same in "Paradise Regained" (1671). Ramsay in 1737; Walter Scott in 1824; Tennyson in 1833; Walter Savage Landor in 1846; Browning in 1855, and Swinburne in 1865, all spelled the word *drouth.*

Spelled *drought,* the word is pronounced by the English *draut* to rime with *out.* Spelled *drouth,* it is pronounced *drauth,* but by the Scots *druth*—"u" as in *rule.* It is derived from Anglo-Saxon drugath, dryness.

The forms *drouth* and *drought* occur in Spenser's "Daphnaida" (1591). The change from the final "th" to final "t" in English has been noted in other words, as in *height,* which in Milton's time he spelled *highth,* a form that, in these days, would be considered illiterate.

great horn-spoon.—"F. J. R.," New York City.—This expression is to be found in "Bigelow Papers," in which it is used as a humorous, but meaningless oath, that may owe its origin to the practise of using spoons made from horn. In Scotland, until late in the 19th century, the making of spoons from the horns of cattle or sheep was common, and in that country porridge was always eaten with a *horn-spoon.* The larger the horn the greater the spoon, and so Scottish spoons were of different sizes. In Thom's "Jack O' the Knowe," relating to Dumfriesshire, and published in 1877, the term "*long* horn-spoon" is the utensil used to serve reeking kail out of tureens.

haywire.—The Lexicographer owes the following information to the courtesy of Mr. Walter L. Wilder, editor of "The Rifle Telegram," Rifle, Colo.: "*Haywire* is a soft small wire primarily used for tying hay-bales. Because it ends easily, and is commonly found on all hay or stock ranches, it is used for a surprizing variety of repair jobs. A 'haywire ranch' is one where fences, buildings, machinery, and even clothing have been haywired. The derived meaning is, therefore, 'cheaply repaired.' A 'haywire outfit' is one that is compelled, from misfortune, to resort to cheap makeshifts, but not one that is wholly without intelligence, ambition, or resource. Only indirectly and remotely could it be taken to mean 'gone wrong.'"

ingratiating.—"C. B. D.," St. Paul, Minn.—A term that is not necessarily to be interpreted as uncomplimentary. The *ingratiating* manner of any individual is due to the exercise of the kindly graces that he possesses, and the confidence that he has in his ability. "To ingratiate" is "to make oneself acceptable or agreeable to; to win the favor or grace of." The man with an *ingratiating* manner is one who has a way of winning favor for him. The implication of derogation, conveyed by "especially by insinuating oneself," indicated formerly, is not a concomitant.

kindly.—"E. J.," Yosemite National Park, Calif.—This is the idiom used in such a sentence as "Thank you kindly," the last word means "heartily." "To thank kindly" is to thank in a kind manner or with indications of appreciation for the kindness shown. This form of construction dates from the middle of the 17th century. A variant is "*I kindly thank you* for the orange pills you sent me." Burns, the Scottish poet, made use of "thank you kindly" in a letter to Lapraik, in 1785. James Grant, in his "Sketches of London," published in 1838, wrote: "*I thanked her kindly* for her condescension, and hoped she was weel hersel'." Originally a Scotticism, it is now a part of our speech.

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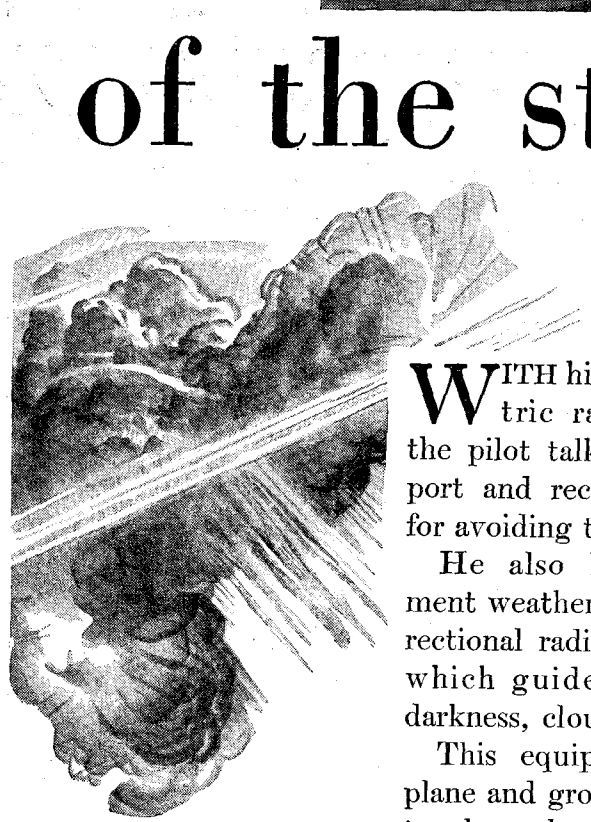

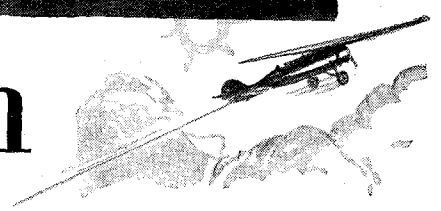

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